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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 82 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA

28 PERSONS ARRESTED IN BOMBAY ON "GANDHI DAY"

Volunteer In Girgaum Keeps Police Party Busy Chasing Him

SERGEANT'S LATHI-WORK IN SHEIK MEMON STREET ATTRACTS CROWDS

A sergeant of the Bombay City Police made himself conspicuous on Monday evening when he made a rush on large crowds of people assembled near the Mangaldas Cloth Market, Sheikh Memon Street, swinging a big stick and bringing it down on any one who happened to be within his reach.

The occasion was a Congress meeting convened to celebrate the third "Gandhi Incarceration Day." Large crowds of spectators who thronged the footpath in front of the market and along the Sheikh Memon Street, to witness the function were chased away by the police, the sergeant attracting particular attention for his lathi work. Several persons wearing Gandhi caps were the victims of his lathi.

28 PERSONS ARRESTED

The celebration of the "Gandhi Incarceration Day" in all the seven Wards of the City culminated in the arrest of 28 persons including the seven Ward Dictators.

At Lalbaug the police arrested the deaf and dumb "Dictator" of the Parel District Congress Committee.

CHASE BETWEEN A VOLUNTEER AND POLICE PARTY.

At Chowpaty people witnessed an amusing spectacle of a hot chase between a volunteer and a party of police. The volunteer was leading a procession along Sandhurst Road when a police officer with a party of constables attempted to arrest him. The latter began to run with the police close on his heels. The volunteer proved to be a better sprinter and took a big lead over the police.

CAR TO OVERTAKE HIM.

The police, however, would not be disappointed and commandered a passing motor car and ordered the driver to chase the volunteeer. The volunteer fan into the Bhatwadi Lane where the car overtook him and he was put under arrest which evoked the remark from the officer "Here is a good runner"!

CHRISTIAN "DICTATOR"

The Christian "Dictator" of the "A" Ward was arrested with one volunteer on the Azad Maidan on Monday evening in connection with the "Gandhi Day". The "Dictator" marched into the Maidan from the Waudby Road end. The Esplanade police came on the scene and made two arrests.

In "B" (Mandvi) Ward there were three arrests. The "Dictator" of the Ward mounted a stool and commenced haranguing the crowds gathered around him. The Pydhownie police arrived on the scene and put him under arrest. Two other persons were later put under arrest.

"DICTATOR" CHEERED.

Seven men including the "Dictator" of the 'C' Ward were arrested near the Mangaldas Cloth Market. On noticing the "Dictator" of the Ward emerging from the Market the crowds indulged in loud cheering. The police arrested six men for participating in the function and one moee for alleged disorderly behaviour. The crowds were chased away for into the side-lanes of Sheikh Memon street by a sergeant.

BONFIRE AT CHOWPATTY.

A public meeting and a bonfire held at Chowpaty "D" Ward culminated in three arrests.

Other arrests in the city were as follows:—

"E" Ward Jacob Circle 7 arrests.
"F" Ward Lal Maidan 3 arrests including the deaf and dumb "Dictator" of the Ward.
"G" Ward Tilak Maidan 3 arrests.

Elphinstone College Student Arrested

A student of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, was arrested at Mandvi, by the Pydhownie Police under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly. He will be charged at the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz to-day (Tuesday).

"Nawa-Kal" Sub-Editor Released

A sub-editor of the "Nava Kal", who was arrested about six weeks ago, under the Emergency Powers Ordinance was released along with four others from the Byculla Jail on Monday afternoon. All of them were served with an order restraining them from participating in the civil disobedience movement.

One of the released men who was also required to give his attendance the same afternoon at the police station was re-arrested for failing to do so.

Indian Trade Symbol Competition

The Results of the above competition will be announced on the 15th inst.

STOP PRESS

SITE FOR DELHI CONGRESS.

The forty-seventh session of the Indian National Congress is being arranged to be held in Delhi in the last week of April. Pandit Bharilal Sharma, Advocate of Meerut, has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. J. N. Sahani, lately editor of the "Hindustan Times" and Lala Shankerlal are Joint Secretaries in absence of Babu Rajendra Prasad who is in jail.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been approached to preside over the session. The District authorities have also been approached to allot site for the Congress Nagar and Postal and Railway authorities have been addressed to give usual facilities to the Congress.—A. P.

REVIVAL OF ENTENTE CORDIALE

LONDON, April 4.

French hopes of revival of entente cordiale were ventilated at to-days Anglo-French Conference in addition to the discussion of Danubian and the world economic problems the gravity of which was recognised on both sides.

M. Tardieu spent busy day in London. He rose at 6-30 a.m. consulted with Mr. Flandin for two hours and interviewed Sir John Simon at 9-30 a.m. The Anglo-French Conference began at 10 a.m. and continued till official luncheon. The conference resumed in afternoon. The French and British Ministers dined as guests of Lord Londonderry. M. Tardieu is returning to Paris to-night by train Via Dunkerque. During the journey M. Tardieu will prepare a speech for the opening electoral campaign in paris.—Reuter's Special Service.

SIND SEPARATION CONFERENCE

KARACHI, April 4.

The Assistant Commissioner of Sind in a communication to the press says that the following representatives of Sind have been proposed to be nominated to the Sind Separation Conference subject to their acceptance:—

1. Dewan Bahadur Murlidhar Punjabi.
2. Mir Bandehali Khan,
3. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yakub Khan Khushro,
4. Khan Bahadur Allabaksh Muhammad Umar,
5. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto,
6. Prof. Chablani,
7. Haji Abdulla Haroon,
8. Lalchand Navalrai,
9. E. L. Price,
10. Hoshang Dinshaw,
11. Mianall Baksh Muhammad Hussain

besides two official members.

The terms of reference of the conference in the Premier's words will be "to try to overcome difficulties disclosed by the report of expert financial investigation conducted by the Sind Financial Enquiry Committee," although it will be open to members to scrutinise and criticise financial aspect depicted in the report. The Conference will meet at Karachi under the presidency of Mr. A. F. L. Brayne and the proceedings it is understood will not extend beyond a fortnight or three weeks at the most.—A. P.

Congress Session At Delhi Instead Of At Puri

MALAVIYA TO PRESIDE

BOMBAY, Apr. 4.

It is understood that the annual session of the All-India National Congress will held at Delhi instead of at Puri on April 25 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has agreed to preside at the session. A. P.

ANGLO-FRENCH PARLEYS

Discussion On Danubian Question

LONDON, April 4.

The Historic Cabinet room where so many momentous decisions had been reached was the scene of a businesslike meeting of British and French Ministers this morning, to discuss the chaotic condition of South-eastern Europe. Mr. MacDonald presided and Sir John Simon, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Runciman, Mm. Tardieu and Flandin accompanied by respective experts in an atmosphere of friendliness and confidence surrounded the long green baized table. It is understood that discussion ranged over a wide variety of subjects, including International debts.

An official luncheon at 10, Downing Street followed.—Reuter.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, April 4.

A drowning tragedy took place last evening in Goomti when Gunner Meek, Sixth Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, while swimming with other soldiers suddenly disappeared. Military and police immediately informed men of East Yorkshire Regiment. Police were busy all night to recover the body but were unsuccessful. Members of the Royal Artillery are still busy searching for the body this morning but no trace of the body has yet been found.—A. P.

DOCK STRIKE ENDS

Workers Get 25 p. c. Increase In Wages

Bombay, Monday

After three weeks of strike of the dock workers, it came to an end to-day when all the workers were exhorted to resume work by their leaders. The strike began on March 11 when the dock workers downed tools demanding an increase in their wages. As this was denied by their employers, the strike was prolonged and it had a very unhappy turn on Friday last when there was a clash between the police and the Pathans culminating in the death of a motor driver.

A meeting was held at Carnack Bunder on Monday morning when the employers agreed to give an increase of 25 per cent in the wages and the strikers were exhorted by their leaders to resume work.

NO PRISONERS KILLED

Bihar Government Issue Statement On Phulwari Jail Incident

PATNA, April 4.

The Bihar Government have issued the following communique regarding Phulwari Camp jail incident.

On the morning of April 1, two prisoners of Patna Camp jail were hand-cuffed for insubordination. This was made an occasion for demonstration by a number of prisoners inside the Jail Gate.

At midday when the guard were due to be changed the outgoing guard were unable to get out of the jail owing to demonstrators inside the gate barring their way. When the ingoing guard attempted to open the inner gate in order to relieve the out-going guard prisoners made a rush and some of the barbed wire fencing was torn up. The outgoing guard who were unarmed were hustled in the crowd.

The Superintendent of the Jail on hearing the noise came to the spot and ordered the ingoing guard to charge and clear the space inside the Gate. This was done and in the process several prisoners were slightly injured. The statement that prisoners were killed is entirely without foundation.—A. P.

DOUBLE MURDER IN EXPRESS TRAIN

Bengal Youth Fires At C. I. D. Man

AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE

CALCUTTA, April 4

When asked if he possessed license for the revolver which he was carrying a Begali youth is reported to have shot a police Sub-Inspector (C.I.D.) dead at Madhupur Railway Station at midnight and committed suicide. A passenger was also wounded. The Bengali youth was travelling from Delhi in the Express to Calcutta.—A. P.

REWARD FOR FINDING CONGRESS PRESS

Police Raids In Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 4.

A number of places, including the office of the Swadeshi League, were searched by the police to-day. It is stated the searches were made in connection with Congress bulletins.

A reward of Rs. 200 has been announced by the police for clue to the Congress press.

Notice under the Emergency Powers Ordinance has been served on Lala Amarsingh Jain restraining him from participating in Congress activities.—A. P.

RAILWAYMEN TO LAUNCH SATYAGRAHA

WADI BUNDER WORKERS' DECISION

Managing Committee To Fix Day For Action

Pursuant to the resolution passed at a meeting of the Wadi Bunder staff on 29th March, an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting was held on Friday at Wadi Bunder, when Mr. A. M. Upasani presided.

Mr. V. G. Gangal, the Secretary of the branch, (V. T.) of the Union explained the purpose for which the meeting was called and informed the audience that the Agent had taken no action on the resolutions passed and forwarded on the 29th March. He severely criticised the policy of the administration in not filling up the vacancies at Wadi Bunder and characterised it as timid manoeuvres of the authorities who were carrying on retrenchment stealthily.

Mr. G. H. Kale who spoke next felt much relieved to find that every one working at Wadi Bunder was in favour of working strictly according to rules. He asked the men to be in readiness to fall in line for the redress of their most burning grievances.

ORGANISATION IS STRENGTH.

Mr. Choudhery in a brief speech said that workers should not rely much upon the goodwill and sympathy of the officers for the redress of their grievances but should strengthen their organisation. as in it alone lies their salvation.

The meeting thereafter reaffirmed the resolutions adopted on the 29th March, and resolved, as a last resort to offer Satyagraha in order to achieve the objective specified in the resolution. It directed all the railway workers at Wadi Bunder to work strictly according to the rules and regulations of the railway and stop work just after the completion of their duty hours. The meeting authorised the managing committee of the branch to fix a suitable day on and from which the Satyagraha would be offered after giving a 48 hours previous intimation to the administration.

WARNING TO AUTHORITIES

Following is the text of resolution that was passed on the 29th March:

"Whereas the Administration is for the last 2 years or so pursuing very rigidly and indiscriminately a policy of not filling up the vacancies occurring at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot, whereas the staff working in the Depot have been put to untold hardships of various kinds especially in the matter of leave. fines, debits and strain on account of pressure of work, by reason of aggravated inadequacy of the staff resulting out of the aforesaid policy; whereas appeals made to the authorities to remove causes for complaints in this respect have so far failed to achieve relief; whereas it is becoming very difficult to tolerate such state of affairs indefinitely; whereas the action of the local officers in making some appointments recently disregarding the seniority lists, has especially resulted in adding insult to injury, and as a last straw. this extraordinary general meeting of the Wadi Bunder branch desires to sound serious warning to the Administration that if no satisfactory steps were taken by the authorities immediately the situation is likely to take a serious turn.

The meeting further resolves to reassemble on Friday the 1st April, 1932, to reconsider the situation and to adopt a final course of action for getting a redress of their grievances and directs the managing committee of the branch to take such steps in the meanwhile as will ascertain the exact mind of each member of the Union on this important question."

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AND INDIA

Nothing Without Assembly's Sanction

AIR FORCE BILL AND BROADCASTING BILL PASS

NEW DELHI, April 4.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled to-day to consider the remaining official legislative programme including the enactment of the Indian Air Force Act.

Sir Charles Watson, Political Secretary, was sworn in as a member.

Mr. Ranga Iyer asked the following short notice question which elicited an important reply: "With regard to the report that he Government of India would take part in the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa next July, will the Government be pleased to make a statement explaining what action they propose to take in the matter?"

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Sir George Rainy replied: The Government of India have agreed to send their delegation to the Imperial Economic Conference which will meet at Ottawa in July next. They have been informed that the principal item on the agenda will be a discussion of the policy of trade agreement between the different countries of the Empire and they have invited in particular to consider the question whether, having regard to the new tariff policy of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, Great Britain and India should enter into a tariff agreement embodying reciprocal preferential tariff agreement so as to benefit the trade of both the countries. The Government of India have accepted that invitation and the Viceroy with the approval of the Secretary of State has appointed the following gentlemen to represent India at the Conference:—

Leader: Sir Atul Chatterjee;
Members: Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Sir Pestonji Ginwala, Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A. Saibzada Abdul Samad Khan and Sir George Rainy.

If the conclusion of a trade agreement is recommended as a result of the Conference any changes in tariff which it may involve will be duly placed before the legislature for its approval. The Government of India have no wish to put any such changes into effect unless the Legislature is satisfied that they are in the interests of India."

A volley of supplementary questions followed.—

INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Neogy: What instructions are the Government of India giving to the Delegation?

Sir George Rainy: I am the person to receive the instruction. (Laughter).

Mr. Neogy: The Member represents the Government for the present. Is the Secretary of State going to give the instructions?

Sir George Rainy: The Government of India will give the instructions.

Mr. Neogy: Will there be no reference to the Secretary of State?

Sir George Rainy: The practice followed in tariff matters would, I take it, be followed that a communication will be sent to the Secretary of State but the final decision rests entirely with the Government of India.

Mr. Biswas: May I take it that the constitution of the delegation has been formed on the understanding that they would support Imperial preference?

Sir George Rainy: I do not know what the views of the individual members are.

INDIA'S INTERESTS.

Mr. Neogy: Will the conclusions of the Conference be placed before the Indian Legislature functioning at the time? Will this delegation be authorised, to commit India to Imperial Preference?

Sir George Rainy: A mere commitment on policy is nothing without consequential tariffs and these must come before the Legislature.

Mr. Neogy: The Government possesses extraordinary powers to act in spite of the Legislature.

Sir George Rainy: I have said that the Government have no wish to put changes into effect unless the Legislature is satisfied that they are in the interests of India.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed: What about Indian industries which are under protection or may need protection in future?

Sir George Rainy: The interests of India comes first. An adequate protection of Indian industries will be an essential part of that, no doubt.

INDIAN AIR FORCE BILL.

Mr. Macworth Young moved the consideration of the Indian Air Force Bill as approved by the Select Committee. He referred briefly to the changes made in the Bill and said that a definition of domicile had been so put as to make the Force genuinely Indian and that at the same time statutory provision had been not made too difficult for recruiting officers.

HOUSE HAS CHANGED ITS REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. S. C. Mitra moved the postponement of the Bill. He said that the House had ceased to be representative and appealed to the Chair to adjourn it sine die. On the Government benches, he said, only one member was present while the Opposition Leader and European Leader had left the House.

Mr. Arthur Moore joined in the regret that the House was thin when they were considering one of the greatest measures that ever came before it and which might in course of time prove of decisive importance in the development of India's constitution. He did not, however, agree that the Bill was contentious. It had been already given the blessing by the representatives of all parties and unless it was passed Indian cadets now ready to join the Force this summer would remain without footing.

Mr. G. P. Singh opposed the amendment and said if Mr. Mitra felt as he had said he might follow the others before him and leave the House. Why should they waste time on such amendments.

Mr. Mitra: You are speaking as a Government member.

Mr. G. P. Singh: This is characteristic of a subject race. Wherever there is an honest difference of opinion we begin imputing motives.

Mr. Raju supported Mr. S. C. Mitra.

Sir George Rainy said that it was impossible for the Government to fix all the bills in the middle of the session as they were against taking them in the beginning or at the end.

PRESIDENT MAKES HIS POSITION CLEAR.

The President said that he had a clear answer to what his position was on the question of when the House was representative or not. There was a clear ruling of Mr. Patel given on the occasion of the Swarajis walk-out and modified the nex. day. The position of Mr. Mitra was that a large number of members were not present when throughout the session or had left. The failure to discharge the obligation is a matter to be taken note of by the electors. (Applause).

The President continued: "The Hon. member has drawn attention to the point that a controversial measure may be brought before the House at the last moment. The Chair is bound to protect the dignity, rights and privileges of the House. If the Government ever attempted any such thing without adequate reason the Chair will take care that the House not forced to discuss it but if the Hon. member expects the Chair to have any sympathy for him

(Continued on page 7)

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 4th April, 1932.
4649

NOTICE.

WANTED AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions at Hinganghat and Wardha. Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two Share Certificates Nos 13221 and 29529 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares each Nos. 80558/62 and 254789/93, respectively, of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the joint names of Messrs. Boman Ardeshir Irani and Gushtad Shariar have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Share Certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
5th April, 1932.
R 6959

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 500 Tons of Bituminous Product and 50 Tons Cold Emulsion and will be received by the Accountant, Karachi Municipality at his Office on Bunder Road accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 200/- not later than 3 p. m. (S. T.) on Friday, the 22nd April, 1932.
Tender Forms (which contain the conditions of Tender and Contract) can be obtained from the Chief Store-keeper's Office on Lawrence Road on payment of Re. 1/- which fee will not be returned.
4646

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Joseph Raymond and Mr. David Victor David carrying on business at Bombay under the name and style of Joseph Raymond has been dissolved as from the 31st day of March, 1932.
JOSEPH RAYMOND
By his Attorney.
A. J. RAYMOND.
Dated the 4th day of April, 1932.
R6963.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of (1) the University College of Science and Technology; (2) the University College of Arts; and (3) the Hostel Blocks, under schedule contract system will be received by the undersigned till 12 noon on 30th April, 1932. Further particulars re; general conditions, different items of work to be done and plans can be obtained from the Registrar on payment of either Rs. 30 for all the buildings or Rs. 15, Rs. 10 and Rs. 10 for items (1), (2) and (3) respectively. Tenderers will be at liberty to tender for one or more items at their discretion.
C. D. S. CHETTI,
Registrar.
Waltair, 1-4-1932.
4644.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons having any claim or demand against the estate of late Bai BACHUBAI, widow of Jamsedji Bhikaji Panthaki, who was the sole proprietor of the business of Duke and Sons Fort and died in Bombay on the 13th September 1926, and Probate of whose will was granted by the High Court of Bombay, on the 1st day of April, 1932, to her executors Cowasji Jamshedji Panthaki and Ratanshah Jamshedji Panthaki are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands either against the estate of the said Bai Bachubai or against the said business of Duke and Sons, Fort, to us the undersigned the solicitors for the said executors on or before the 22nd day of April, 1932, at the undermentioned address.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1932.
CUNHA & CO.,
Attorneys for Cowasji Jamshedji Panthaki and Ratanshah Jamshedji Panthaki the executors herein.
SORAB HOUSE, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay
4643

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AUCTION SALE OF LITHO STONES, ROUGH AND SMOOTH LEATHER ROLLS, HAND ROLLERS, FLINT PAPERS, PACKING PAPERS AND COVERS, (ENVELOPES), TYPE METAL, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from THE COMMERCIAL STATIONERY MART, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 21st April 1932 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Sell by public Auction in one lot or separate lots at the GODOWN No. 70, CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

All the Litho, Stationery and Printing Goods such as Litho Pomy and Hone Stones, rough and smooth Leather Rolls for Litho Machines, Litho Stones of Small and Large Size, Type Metal about 1,857 lbs. rough and smooth Hand Rollers, Litho Transfer Papers, Copper Plate Transfer Papers, about 231 Reams Flint Papers of various colours, about 126 Reams Buff Packing Paper, a very large lot of Oblong Opaque Covers, Oblong Manila Blue and Green Covers, White Official Cream Laid Covers, Grafo Pencils, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY the 9th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms valuable household furniture such as dinning tables, chairs, sideboard, drawing room suites, writing tables, teapoys, almyrahs, card-table, dressing chests of drawers, iron cots, ice, box, meat safe, cane-furniture, crockery and glassware, etc., belonging to R. Goold, Esq.
BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 8th April, 1932 at 3 P.M. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building St. No. 142-143, Case No. 323; 1st Nowroji Hill Road.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY
IN
"CAUGHT CHEATING"
The Laughter Team that can be beat in the Laugh Picture of the Year.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Your blood Pressure Hits a New High in
FAST and LOOSE
Featuring
MIRIAM HOPKINS
CAROLE LOMBARD

THE EXCELSIOR
GRAND OPENING
NEXT FRIDAY
6-30 & 10 P.M.
UNIVERSAL'S SUPER SHOCKER
FRANKENSTEIN
FRANKENSTEIN
FRANKENSTEIN
FRANKENSTEIN
FRANKENSTEIN
Starring
COLIN CLIVE
MAE CLARKE
JOHN BOLES
BORIS KARLOFF
Book Early—Plans Open.

DELHI IN BOMBAY
BAI SHAMSHAD BAI
of Delhi
The well-known songstress and musician, medals and diplomas holder
The Bombay Radio Star, who sings with the special request of the public
WILL GIVE ONLY
TWO CONCERTS
AT THE
BLAVATSKY LODGE HALL
FRENCH BRIDGE, CHAUPATY
on
SATURDAY, 9th April, 1932 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
and
SUNDAY, 10th April, 1932 at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tottori Maru	5973	3 April	7 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	29 Mar	13 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@16 May

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10010	14 Apr.	1 May
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 April	12 May

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	19 Apr.	26 Apr.
Asama Maru	22000	4 May	10 May

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
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Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Argun Maru	26th Mar.	8th April
Hague ,,	8th April	19th ,,
Havre ,,	22rd ,,	8th May
Bandai ,,	26th ,,	12th ,,
Borneo ,,	9th May	24th ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 22150, 25473. Telegrams: "Shosen"

100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling, Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., ML., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help". Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State Birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City

IMPERIAL LIBRARY

Secretary To Prepare Copyright Scheme

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The report of the working of the Imperial Library, Calcutta for the period from April 1, 1930 to March 31, 1931, which has just been released for publication, shows that the question of converting the Imperial Library into a copyright library was considered by the Library Council in their meeting held on March 21, 1931, and the Secretary and Librarian were asked to prepare a scheme at an early date, and to submit it to the Council in their meeting to be held in the following July.

As regards finance, the report says the total budgetted grant was a little over Rs. 81,000 which is more by Rs. 2,000 than last year's. The total expenditure came up to Rs. 73,509, the saving being due to non-utilisation of a portion of the pay of temporary establishment, which was appointed later in the year than had been anticipated and to some of the members of the Library Council not attending the meetings of the Council.

HISTORY FIRST.

Comparison of the analytical statement of requisitions for books not in the open shelf collection of the Reading Room during the year 1930-31 shows that History and Administration occupy the first place; while the second place is occupied by religion and the third goes to Political Economy, leaving aside old periodicals and papers. The subject least cared for was Numismatics, with only 52 books to its credit.

The total number of papers, periodicals and gazettes received during the year was 334. Of these, 132 are being paid for, while the rest are received free of charge from the publishers, institutions and the Bengal Library. For the first time, a periodical each in Arabic, Persian and Hindi languages was added to the list of periodicals subscribed to by the library.

Rs. 11,954 were deposited by borrowers of books, while Rs. 11,281 were withdrawn during the same period. As compared with the last year, there was an increase of a little over hundred in the deposits and a decrease of about Rs. 141 in withdrawals. With the approval of the Government of India, the Library Council transferred the sum of Rs. 10,000 from the current account to the fixed deposit account, thus obtaining an income of about Rs. 350 per annum which is to be utilised for purchase of books. The amount actually in hand at the end of the year was about Rs. 6,129 which is greater by about Rs. 672 than last year's.

TRAINING.

As regads allowing persons to receive training in Library work at the Imperial Library, the report says although there is no provision for the purpose and no regular classes are held to impart the said training, two students, one a State scholar from the Hyderabad State Library and the other the Assistant Librarian of the Benares Hindu University were permitted to study the work of the Imperial Library. Each of them spent about three months for the purpose and the necessary training both in theory and practice was given to them. About the end of 1930, Dr. D.C. Ganguli, M.A., Ph.D. (London), applied for the same purpose and he too was allowed to get the necessary training as a special case. Dr. Ganguli's training was finished only recently.

Concluding the report thanks all the local English Dailies for publishing their notices from time to time without any charge and says at the request of the Public Service Commission (India) arrangements were made to exhibit their notices inviting applications for any vacant posts advertised by them for the benefit of the public.—A.P.

General Rain In N. W. F. Province

POONA, April 4.

Yesterday's slow pressure area over North Baluchistan has caused local rain in North-West Frontier Province and a few falls in East and North Punjab with scattered duststorms in Southwest Punjab. It now lies as a depression over North Punjab. A few thundershowers have also occurred in Southeast Madras, Assam, and Tenasserim.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy 1.2"; Silchar three-quarters; Cherrapunji a quarter; Sonamarg one; Murree and Drosh a half; Parachinar, Cherat and Gilgit a quarter; and Kodaikanal and Palamcottah three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in North-West Frontier Province, increase in Kashmir and extend along and near the Punjab Hills. Scattered thundershowers may also occur in Assam, Mysore and Malabar.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

No Grousing In The Army Of To-day

MINISTER DECLARES PAY CUTS WILL NOT BE RESTORED

The following is detailed account of the recent army debate in the House of Commons:—

Major Duff Cooper, Financial Secretary to the War Office, said that when the Army Estimates were introduced last year, Mr. Tom Shaw, then Secretary for War, expressed the opinion that the maximum of economy had been achieved.

Yet within six months the Army Council was asked to make further reductions of £3,500,000.

It was very much to the credit of the Army Council that it was able to achieve all the economies demanded of it.

"These present estimates," he added, "are the result of exceptional events in an exceptional year, and cannot be taken as a standard for future estimates.

"The spirit in which the 10 per cent. cut in Army pay was accepted is worthy of a special tribute.

"Not only has there not been in any unit the slightest manifestation of open discontent, but there seems to have been a great lack of the very natural outlet of grumbling and letters to M.P.s.

"In the British Army in September this year there seems to be something of the spirit which existed in August, 1914. When for the sake of the country they are necessary, such sacrifices are accepted generously and ungrudgingly." (Hear, hear).

Another very large economy was the result of the decision not to hold territorial camps this year. This would have nearly £1,000,000. This sacrifice would not be asked a second year.

NEW CAVALRY MACHINE GUN.

That meant that the million would have to be found from somewhere, and so far as he could see it could not be found by making further economies.

Therefore it must be expected that the Army Estimates would be higher next year.

It had been decided to hand over to the Territorial Army the whole responsibility, so far as land forces were concerned, for the coastal defence of this country.

Recruiting was this year, for the first time for many years, above requirements, so the standards of height and weight had been raised.

On the matter of housing, on which great saving was made, he said that in many parts of the country the troops were housed in unfit conditions.

In some places troops were sheltered in huts where an umbrella could be poked through the walls.

Other huts dated from the South African war. At Chichester huts dating from 1803 were still inhabited, and at Aberdeen, where new barracks were being built, the existing buildings dated from 1789, the year of the French Revolution. (Laughter).

In Carlisle the barracks were infested with rats, and in Malaya they were overrun with white ants.

In Pontefract, owing to mining subsidence, the barracks were on the point of falling down, while at Armagh they did actually fall down during the year.

Referring to the decision to close down the Pimlico clothing factory, he said it was set up at the time of the Crimean War, when the highest importance was attached to the question of uniforms.

During the years since the war the question of disposing of the large store of uniforms collected at the factory prior to the war had come before the Army Council.

FULL DRESS UNIFORMS.

There had always been a few optimistic reactionaries, he said, who had cherished the hope that the time might come when the Army would go back into full dress.

In September last year, however, it was realised that the time had come to make a decision, and the sentimentalists who quibbled at the idea of handing over to theatrical costumiers and producers of films the uniforms worn by the troops had to give way, and the whole store was being disposed of.

So far as the manufacture of full dress uniforms for the Brigade of Guards was concerned, the War Office was experimenting whether these could be obtained from the trade satisfactorily or not.

If the experiment was not successful it might be necessary to consider setting up a small factory for that purpose elsewhere.

Although the War Office had cut down the expenditure on research, he said, they had been able to go on with the programme for mechanisation.

The Cavalry had been experimenting with a new light machine-gun, and the experiments had been so satisfactory that it was going to be tried on a broader basis.

There had also been an extension of wireless in signalling.

It was intended this year to form a Tank Brigade for the purpose of training.

During the last few weeks, Major Duff Cooper concluded, the attention of everybody had been fixed on a small detachment of the British Army which was carrying out a very grave responsibility in the Far East.

We now had four infantry battalions and one battery at Shanghai.

In the event of a happy outcome of recent events, to nobody would greater credit be due than to the British officer commanding on the spot—Brigadier Fleming. (Cheers).

We had shown the qualities not only of a soldier, but of a diplomatist and a statesman to a degree anybody might be proud of.

£100,000,000 A YEAR.

Mr. Attlee (Lab., Limehouse) expressing the Labour point of view, said we were spending £100,000,000 a year on the fighting services 14 years after the Great War, when we were supposed to have renounced the very idea of war.

"We on the Labour side of the House," he remarked, "are not in the least satisfied with this state of things."

Now the Dominions had been put on an equality with the Mother Country, the whole question of responsibility for Imperial Defence should be reconsidered.

The old lion had borne the lion's share of defence too long and the time had come for the whole matter to be rediscussed.

There ought to be a Minister in the House able to speak on the general defence question and he should be a Minister of Peace, because after all that was what was wanted.

He complained of over-officering in the Household Cavalry, where, he said there was one officer to five men.

We were also rather profligate with the number of staff officers as compared with other armies.

He went on to deal with the closing of the Army Clothing factory at Pimlico.

The factory was started, he said, because of the rotten cloth and rotten leather handed out to the soldiers of 1855 by the army clothing contractors.

"Have we grown so very moral since 1855?" he asked. "Do we not all remember what happened during the war? Do you think this is a time to throw away the yardstick with which we can measure the honesty of the contractor?"

"TOO MANY BRASS HATS."

"You are going to save £25,000 by closing the factory," he went on, "and put 750 people out of work at the same time.

"In a large number of cases those work-people are the daughters and widows of fallen soldiers."

Brig.-Gen. Nation (C., Hull E.) said he regarded the reduction of £1,000,000 on the Territorial force as a real calamity.

If we could no longer afford a volunteer army we should adopt something like the Continental system, modified to suit our conditions.

Mr. Tinker (Lab., Leigh) paid a tribute to the British soldier who, he said, wherever he went left a very good impression behind him.

He urged the Government not to economise on the housing of the troops, which in some cases was unsatisfactory.

Economy at the expense of the health of the troops was false economy.

Mr. Gluckstein (C., Nottingham) suggested that a small commission of businessmen should be appointed to go about and see what the Army was doing and advise further economies.

There were now 400 people more than in 1914 at the War Office to look after a smaller Army. (Laughter).

Mr. J. J. Lawson (Lab., Chester-le-Street), a former artillery man, said there should be some organisation which could overhaul War Office expenditure to see we got proper value for our money.

He asked if it would be possible to increase the number of ranker officers in the Army.

Capt. A. O. J. Hope (C., Aston) drew attention to the uneconomic use of clerical work in the War Office. He had seen clerks day after day, he said, writing out completely useless memoranda which were filed and never looked at again.

Mr. Buchanan (Lab., Gorbals) said that not a penny was to be saved on mechanisation, but men were to be allowed to live in tumble-down filthy barracks.

ARMAMENTS.

Mr. D. Adams (Lab., Poplar, South) moved "That this House is of opinion that the expenditure on armaments is a crushing burden on the peoples of the world and a menace to the continuance of peace, and that in the interests of mankind a speedy and substantial reduction should be made in warlike expenditure."

Mr. Seymour Cocks (Lab., Broxtowe) said that Mussolini, who was, after all, a great statesman, had said that Italy was willing to reduce her army to 10,000 bayonets if other nations did the same. He suggested that it would be of great value to the world if we made the same offer.

Mr. Gordon MacDonald (Lab., Ince) said the Labour Party did not stand for unilateral disarmament.

Mr. Parkinson (Lab., Wigan) said the colossal building of armaments all over the world would bring about another war.

The manufacture of armaments should be controlled by Governments, and their private manufacture should not be permitted.

Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Headlam, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, replying for the Government, said it sympathised entirely with the terms of the Labour Party motion.

"We are absolutely determined," he said, "to do our utmost to bring about a reduction in armaments."

Mr. George Lansbury, Leader of the Opposition, said that in spite of some other speeches they had heard the Labour Party would take the speech of Colonel Headlam as representing the mind of the Government, and would therefore withdraw the amendment.

Col. Applin (C., Enfield) protested that it was no economy to discharge skilled men from the Royal Small Arms Factory and keep the machinery idle in order that rifles might be supplied by private manufacturers.

The estimates were agreed to.

WONDER CAREER OF FAMOUS "MATCH KING"

Received Gold Medal For Saving Life Of Child

The career of Ivan Kreuger, the Swedish "Match King" was nearly cut short in his early twenties. He was one of a party of ten who went on an engineering expedition to Vera Cruz, in Mexico. Eight of his colleagues died from yellow fever.

Then, when Kreuger was on his way back to the United States, he was nearly drowned when he jumped from the ship into the sea at Havana to save a child's life. He is a poor swimmer, and those who saw the incident were convinced, he would never reach safety. He succeeded, however, both in saving himself and the child, and was given a gold medal for his courage.

Kreuger early began his money-making activities. He had only £20 of capital when he went to the United States after graduating at Stockholm at the age of 20, and his first enterprise was sell "real estate" in small lots in Chicago.

He brought off his first great coup in six weeks, and made £10. Then he became tired of salesmanship, and reverted to his original profession of engineering.

FIRST AMALGAMATIONS.

In 1913, the Swedish match industry was faced with a serious situation owing to the competition of numerous small factories. Kreuger was specially interested in the industry because his father owned two factories. He studied the position and found that the difficulty lay not in production but in organisation and distribution. He realised that only by linking up the scores of factories with their separate directors, offices, and staffs and by cutting down the heavy overhead expenses, could the situation be saved.

He began by amalgamating his father's two factories with eight others under the name of the Swedish Amalgamated Match Company, with a capital of £250,000. Other amalgamations followed, and eventually the Swedish Match Company came into being with a capital of £10,000,000.

The Swedish Match soon became famous all over the world. Mr. Kreuger had, however, serious difficulties to meet when he set out to capture the world market. Sweden has large forests and cheap water-power, but the Swedish working man ranks with the British, as the most highly paid in Europe, and his privileges are guarded by strong trade unions.

Kreuger would have nothing to do with a policy of cutting wages or lengthening hours. Instead, he set himself to increase more and more the efficiency of the factories and to develop the technique of salesmanship. He cultivated good relations with his workpeople and stimulated their interest in the business.

FOREIGN MONOPOLIES.

Then Kreuger set himself to capture foreign monopolies. He carried through a big financial transaction running into many millions with the French Government. He won back the Japanese market, and he established a chain of factories in India. His travels took him all over the world.

England came into his scheme of operations through his association with the British match company and factories in Canada. In addition, through the Swedish Match Company, of which he was Managing Director, and the International Match Company of America, he was able to claim that in 1928 he controlled the match trade in America, Germany, France, Sweden, Norway, Poland, Peru, Greece, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Japan and other countries.

It was said that he owned 150 factories in thirty countries and employed 60,000 work-people. His offices in the heart of Stockholm were models of quiet efficiency. In his own room on the second floor he had a "silent room." Only one other man had the key and when Kreuger entered the room no man dare disturb him.

SILENCE FOR SUCCESS.

Once, when asked the secret of his success, he replied: "First, silence; second, more silence; third still more silence."

Once he was nearly beaten. Years ago two or three young Japanese visited the Swedish Match Factories, and, being pleasant and seemingly harmless young men, were shown everything. They returned to Japan, copied the Swedish machinery and methods, and were able for a time, with their cheaper labour, to capture the Asiatic market. Kreuger set to work to win the market back, and in the end, he largely succeeded.

Mr. Kreuger was a bachelor. Two years ago, it was reported that he was about to become engaged to a young and beautiful Swedish countess, but nothing came of it.

He was well known in London. In his younger days he was associated for a time with the firm of Waring and Gillow. He was then known as a specialist in steel.

ENGLISH INVENTION.

The first matches were invented by John Walker, an English chemist, in 1827, but the safety match in which white phosphorous is eliminated, was developed in Sweden.

The annual production of the Swedish factories alone amounted to more than 6,000 million boxes of matches.

Kreuger, as head of the Swedish Match Trust, filled an extraordinary role as money-lender to a dozen nations of the world. Kreuger was the man who made loans to States in need of money in return for a concession to make and sell his matches in the country taking the loan.

NERVES?

NERVOUS WEAKNESS MAY RESULT FROM VARIOUS CAUSES, BUT MAINLY THESE CAN BE GROUPED AS—

HEREDITARY-ACQUIRED OR SEXUAL.

MENTAL and bodily inefficiency and serious disease may follow in the wake of such a condition.

A Nervine Cordial possessing at once analeptic properties is just the thing for the treatment of Nervous Debility in Men or Women from whatever cause.

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Start treating yourself from to-day with 'Asgandhra' at a cost which works barely to 3 annas per day and be convinced of the wonderful effects in less than a month's time.

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PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY,

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"I haven't many teeth"

"but they're well taken care of"

Mothers! Beware of tooth pastes containing harsh abrasives. The delicate enamel of children's teeth is easily scratched. Discolouration and decay, then, quickly follow.

Use only Listerine Tooth Paste, developed by the makers of Listerine Antiseptic. Its action is gentle but thorough. It contains no grit... nothing to injure tooth enamel. It cleans, polishes, whitens the teeth... arrests decay... helps keep the gums firm and healthy.

Children enjoy its fresh, clean taste... its freedom from soapiness and all gritty irritants.

Listerine Tooth Paste embodies every improvement sanctioned by modern dental science, yet it actually costs less than other quality dentifrices. Try a tube next time.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste (and Listerine Antiseptic) recommend the regular use of Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

Send this advertisement with one anna in stamps to Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., P. O. Box 773, Bombay— for a generous size trial tube of Listerine Tooth Paste.

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Genuine Double-boiled

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DISSOLUTION OF HINDU MARRIAGE

REFORM URGED BY EDUCATED LADY

The following is the concluding portion of the article by Mrs. Mayavati Das in the "New World". The first instalment appeared on the 2nd instant.

Disentangled from that mesh; thoughts must turn cowards the final attitude of women, their 'real' gesture of mind in relation to their connubial existence. In the obedience and humbly reverent attitude and gesture the women maintain, has it ever been considered worthwhile to enquire whether they are ever or not swayed by moments of introspection in the unvaried flow of their worried life that have disturbed it; with deep doubts and suspense, with any heart-wearying despairs and resentments; which stirred in them as abandonment of faith, a sting in their pride of personal life, an hour in the solitude of the soul when they paused to survey the desolation of their heart; amid the upholstered external appearances of plentiful comfort? Do they never repress vague doubts and qualms begotten through the intuition peculiar to women, that in some tacit manner they were being held under a delusion, which they were unable to dispel, or contend against? Does never a hollow and harsh sound reverberate in their hearts in the customary domestic whirrings around them? Do they never envisage the sorrowful phantom of their unillumined existence? Is the child's face sufficient light for them or its rippling babble and laughter sufficient music to satisfy the soul? This introverted womenhood is neither a new thing nor is it peculiar to this country alone. This splendid virtue of chastity in women is a perverted and distorted resemblance of a monument of melancholy smiling at grief. It gives a false idea, and is an untruthful film. Any impassioned protest against it, any attempt at broadcasting an objection against showing this film, any direction to blast this picture, based on the obvious incompatibility of the system, which records such an alarming breach of the fitness of things, would be considered the most despicably damaging infringement of the rules of decorum that have so long been enforced upon the women.

REALISE THE TRUTH.

But to-day, the day has come when things must be seen in their true perspective, at least something more approximate to the truth. And like history, unless it is studied from the angles of vision; rendered by all the contemporary conflicting parties, one cannot perceive the depths which stirred the culminating activities, that are known in history; as epoch-making departures.

The relation between husbands and wives, the dogmas of the sacramental asseverations have not only been unverified, but rudely shaken out of the assumptions which sought to quietise the quest of women, to quicken them into a mood to prove for themselves the benevolence or malevolence of the plans and orders of the governance of their hallowed state of wifehood. It was inevitable. The palpable exhibition of the injustice and wanton make-believe, the hollow and transparent cant, sham and hypocrisy of the institution, which made a prey upon the credulity of the women, had to bring in its train, as its natural offshoot, an iconoclastic nostrum to this disease; they had suffered from far ages, under the influence of which suffering they were perishing in body, mind, and soul. The institution has so long claimed to speak in the name of divine spirituality and readily commanded the devout obeisance of the women to its spirit of sanctity. These doctrines, in the course of time have become hallowed by the observance of its piety by the pious women devotees. Women have become willing slaves to these dogmas, cemented moreover as they were by the bond of emotional rituals propitiating the cult marriage.

THIS SPIRITUAL OPIATE.

That there was nothing ethereal, nothing of special spiritual glorification in this arrangement to offer blind allegiance to, was never unravelled, never tested with the acid of Reason, or the scalpel of interrogation, until quick communication, interchange of literature, tracts on this problem, wide travelling by some men and women of this country; into those of which were trying successfully to solve the insolubly baffling problem. Having gained a knowledge of the living reality of facts in regard to this sex-relationship between a man and woman, the concept of its true perspective is beginning to be plumbed. Marriage as a fetish, as a spiritual opiate for women to supervive the effects of their husband's infidelities is beginning to yield to the more rational re-valuation of its transcendental qualities. That Marriage is neither the cause nor the effect of any sacramental mysticism, but something that has been superimposed on the women by an age-long tyranny of Manmade laws, is a consciousness that is dawning in the minds of those who are the fore-runners of the new-age—the age which is spurring the world to reckon with and reconcile every form of iniquitous maladjustment in the sphere of human relationships. Of all the relationships that between man and woman is the most intricate, and the most outstanding, the most intriguing of actual relationships. And that has been so long the most iniquitous, and the most maladjusted of all the relationships, which legislation has sought to redress. Relationship between employer and employee, between partners in business, have Compensation Acts for safeguard and guarantee against acts of breach of faith. It seems that only in this partnership, the 'weaker vessel' must remain destitute of all chances of protection against the most outrageous onslaughts on their most sacred of rights. They must not be permitted to obtain any redress for the offences committed against their womanhood. If that be the inherent injustice that the law-makers of this country wish to grind the women under, if they delay much longer from abstaining to render to the women their legitimate freedom of judgment and action, let them not be shocked to find one fine morning, that the ground of their arrogance is cut off from under their feet; when their wives and daughters declare open rebellion and revolt, and without the sanction of legal authority, take the law into their own hands and practise divorce principles in defiance of all the socio-religious pedantries and pretensions that confront them in an array of hostility, in the way of their chances of indemnifying their long-suffering humiliation and long-injured pride of womanhood.

JUDICIOUS SAFETY-VALVE.

The provision for the dissolution of marriages as a means to concede to the women an escape from an untenably bitter predicament, would be a more judicious safety-valve for the repercussive outlet of their awaking resistance against the poignant grievances of their married life, than driving them to paths of perdition in desperate defiance, (of which there are instances that tell unmistakable tales to those who care to peer into the life-history of many a sorrowful Magdalen, who might have been a proud Madonna, had she not been forced to make her bed strewn with thorns of humiliation) and attempt to escape from which; Society in the name of righteous avenge hounded her into a life of infamous harlotry.

The law-makers of Ancient India had more human insight into the justness of the legal necessity to permit a woman the right to extricate herself from an unjustifiable union, but India to-day has become so grossly degenerate and blind that nothing short of an outbreak of domestic rebellion seems to stir its conscience, or common sense. This fact is discernable by the manner in which this Dissolution of Hindu Marriages Bill is being opposed by the so-called legislators of the country.

GIRL WHO DANCED WITH KING EDWARD

Dies A Witch-Like Miser

Leaving a hoarded fortune of £300,000, Mrs. Ida Wood died suddenly of pneumonia at the age of 94 in mail week.

For 25 years she had lived for nothing but her money, hidden in her skirts, beneath her mattress, in cupboards, and in the lining of chairs. Her room was never swept, because she never allowed anyone inside. Her food for years was coffee and canned goods.

HER CIGARS.

Smoking big black cigars, she gloated like a miser over her stored riches, some of it in dollar bills dating from the time of the revolution, and some of it in valuable jewellery.

Although she could have enjoyed all the luxuries money could buy, Mrs. Wood preferred her hoarded wealth.

In appearance she was like a witch, with scraggly white hair and squinting eyes, yet in her youth this woman was a society belle, who had in 1860 danced with King Edward when he was Prince of Wales.

A few months ago her relatives found her and took her to clean, airy lodgings and put her money in a bank. When they told her she was silly to hoard the money she replied, styly: "I may be a fool, but there are plenty wiser who lost everything in the stock market."

MURDER AND SUICIDE

Man Attacks Wife In Farewell Notes

Remarkable farewell letters, one containing the words, "life at home has been hell to me and Mabel," were read at the inquest at Tonbridge, Kent, in mail week, on Frederick William Manser and his daughter, Mabel Edith May Manser, aged 10. Father and girl were found in the Medway on Monday with their bodies tied together.

A verdict of murder and suicide was returned.

The widow, Dora Manser, said she had been married to Manser just over five years and she had three children by the marriage. For some time past her husband's health had not been good, which made him depressed, but there had been an improvement during the past year.

She last saw him alive on the Monday before his death, after his dinner, which he had tried to eat but could not. He complained that his head was bad, which was not unusual. Her step-daughter Mabel left the house for school at 12-50 p.m., and her husband went out a few minutes later. They did not return.

"TREATED LIKE BEASTS."

She had had some differences with her husband about Mabel. These started about three years ago.

Asked about any other differences she said, "I don't know how to tell you. May I be excused?"

Further questioned she said the differences were about intimate matters. Her husband complained that she had punished Mabel excessively. She thrashed Mabel once about eighteen months ago. Her husband threatened to leave her and take Mabel with him. He used that threat several times, but she took no notice of him.

The Coroner (Mr. A. H. Neve) read an extract from a note written by Mansen, who wrote:

"This is what you have driven me to. You have treated me and Mabel like two beasts, so now you can do the best you can. I am sorry for the boys, but they will forget me. Perhaps you will realise how you have treated me and Mabel now it is too late."

Replying to the Coroner Mrs. Manser said she could not understand this note, because "things had been going on so much better" during the last six months.

"LIKE A MAD WOMAN."

The Coroner read a note left with Manser's employer, which stated:

"She (witness) was like a mad woman, and I think it best for me and Mabel to join her mother."

Supt. Shepherd, of the Kent County Constabulary, said Mrs. Manser was emphatic when he interviewed her that all the "tiffs" were about Mabel. An inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. received a complaint six months ago that Mabel was being ill-treated by her stepmother, and that she did not get sufficient food. The case was kept under observation until February, when it was decided that it was more satisfactory.

Dr. Coleman, police surgeon at Tonbridge, said that the cause of death was drowning. The girl was poorly nourished, but this did not necessarily mean want of feeding or of care.

Mr. R. Freeland, of Fairview-place, Southborough, gave Manser, who had been in his employ for ten years, an excellent character. He appeared to be on good terms with everyone.

A communication written on a box and placed on a bench near Manser's tools read, "Sir, I am sorry to say I cannot stand things any longer, for life at home has been hell to me and Mabel for some time. My brain will not stand it any more."

ELEPHANTS AFRAID OF PEACOCKS

An elephant will flee in terror from a mouse, as every circus man knows.

And now it has been discovered at Whipsnade—the London Zoo's country home for animals—that elephants are scared of peacocks and squirrels!

Rosie and Dixie, two elephants acquired from the Bostock-Womb well Circus, came to Whipsnade.

One day they met a peacock. Superciliously the peacock eyed the massive animals, and stood directly in their path. And, with ears ashake and heads down, the two elephants turned about and gave the peacock right of way!

Rosie and Dixie are now being trained to look peacocks in the face.

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Why You Must Remain Gloomy, See What The World Says:----

Ask me any Question, I will Read Your Future.

Whether it concerns business, trade, commerce, agriculture, examination, litigation, cures of all sorts of diseases, dangers ahead, quarrel with friends, love matters, honours from Government, or any other problem of life, I shall answer you to your satisfaction.

Please mention your name, full address and the exact time when you write questions. Numerous testimonials from Civil and Military Officers.

My fee is Re. 1 per question; V. P. P. charges annas 5.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS OUT OF THOUSANDS.

1. M. Fazl Rahman, Excise Sub-Inspector, son of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Ahmed Khan, C.I.E., of Peshawar from Haripur Hazara writes:—"I had a chance to enquire three questions from Hakeem Sahib which he had replied by post. The answers have proved correct after a few days. I have full faith in his science. I paid a visit to his lodge and asked five more questions. The answers given by Hakeem Sahib were found satisfactory."

2. S. Jagat Singh, Ramgarhia, S.D.O. (Canals) writes:—"I am much pleased to give certificate to Amil Hakim Karim-ud-Din Sahib. I had appeared in the Departmental Professional Examination but had doubts about one paper. By the way, for the sake of fun, I enquired from Amil Sahib about my success and I was wonder-struck to find what he told me about my bad paper that I would be successful inspite. His answers are to the point and correct. I got through the examination creditably. I would recommend him to all who have the need to see their future."

"The Hakim Sahib is an Expert in his science. All his replies to my queries are correct and to the point."—(Sd.) Hussain Ali Choudhury, Revenue Officer, Amritsar.

"The Hakim Sahib is well versed in his science. Has answered all my questions correctly.—(Sd.) Sh. Faqir Ullah, K. S. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar.

AMIL HAKIM KARIM-UD-DIN Anarkali, Lahore.

FRAGRANT ICE COLD LEMON CREAM REGISTERED

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long, black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO., BOMBAY, 4.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi New York opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay current Rates; 9-20 p.m. Popular songs by Bai Sundera Bai with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Sree Rama Navam (Garbhothsavam) will be celebrated from 6th April to 18th April in the Samaj premises No. 1 Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.)

MAIL STEAMER TO ARRIVE ON THURSDAY.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with Mails from London of 24th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 7 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course, she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

ARYA SAMAJ BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

58th Birthday anniversary of the Bombay Arya Samaj will be celebrated in the Arya Samaj Hall on Wednesday at 6 p.m., when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Pt. Dvijendranathji, Sjt. Chandrashanker Pandya, Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma, Swami Omkarji, Sjt. Vijaya Shanker etc., will speak on "The Mission of the Arya Samaj".

MRS. KEHLER'S LECTURE.

Mrs. Keith Ransom-Kehler will deliver a public lecture to-day (Tuesday) at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the "The Bahai Teachings.—They make a person a better follower of his own religion" Shumsul Ulma Dr. Sir Jiwanji J. Mody will preside.

SEND OFF TO SJT. SOMAN.

Under the auspices of the Deccan Brahmin Sabha a send-off will be accorded to Mr. Bnaskar Sadashiv Soman of Belgaum at Shankarwadi, Hari Keshava Gokhale Hall, Girgaum, (to-day) (Tuesday) at 6-30 p. m. on the eve of his departure to England for qualifying himself for the Royal Indian Marine Services. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh M. D. F.R.C.S. will preside.

RATHESTAR MANDAL PRIZE COMPETITION.

A Prize of Rs. 100/- is offered in books to any successful "Parsi" candidate male or female studying in the Arts Colleges or Parsi Graduates of three years' standing, for the best essay in English on the "Rise and Fall of Nations: Their Causes and Remedies with special Reference to Parsis".

The essay should be in a closed cover, of not less than 20 type-written foolscap papers, and under nom-de-plume. It should reach K. J. B. Wadia, Honorary Secretary, Rathestar Mandal, First Floor, Sukhadwalla Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 29th of October 1932.

The above prize is to be awarded from Dr. Sylvain Levy Endowment Fund donated by Mr. J. F. Batliboi in honour of the memorable visit of the distinguished Professor of France to Bombay in September 1922.

Manual Of Prescription In Ayurveda

The most useful and up to date concise book of treatment on Ayurveda, written in English for beginners and busy practitioners, is distributed free to popularise the cause of Ayurveda by DESHA-BANDHU AYURVEDIC WORKS, 46-A, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta. Apply for a copy with two annas postage stamp.

Mr. M. V. Rajadhyaksha Scholarships And Charity Fund

The Honorary Secretary of the Fund invites applications on the prescribed forms not later than 31st May 1932 from poor and deserving students of both the sexes of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community studying in Government or recognised colleges, schools or technical institutions for scholarships for the year 1932-33. Destitute persons from the Community should also apply, should they stand in need of maintenance allowance. Those already on the list of the Fund must also submit fresh applications. Printed application forms can be had from the Secretary at Mangesh Building, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, Bombay.

"GANDHI DAY" IN SUBURBS

Woman "Dictator" And Number Of Workers Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, April 4.

"Gandhi Day" was celebrated here with great enthusiasm. A procession headed by prominent Congressmen and women, was taken out in the morning. It started from the Rashtriya Shala and proceeded towards the railway station in order to manufacture contraband salt. It was, however, stopped by the police before reaching its destination. The national flag was snatched away by the police. The woman "dictator" was arrested by the police. Other processionists were also put under arrest and marched towards the police station.

A crowd of people shouting national slogans followed the arrested leaders to the police station. The police then arrested two girls for shouting slogans.

All the arrested persons were put up for trial before the City Magistrate, Bandra, who sentenced them to various terms of rigorous imprisonment.

WOMAN "DICTATOR" JAILED FOR A YEAR.

The woman "dictator" was given one year for breach of restraint notice, and six months' under the Salt Act.

Another woman and a Congress worker were each sentenced to six months. A boy was sent to Borstal jail for five years. The two girls were each asked to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 respectively.

An old worker of the Suburban Congress who was arrested last night by the police following a raid at his residence, was given six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' more and was placed in "B" Class.

CHEMBUR CONGRESS WORKER JAILED.

A Congress worker of Chembur was convicted for failure to comply with the police order, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A volunteer, who was arrested at Vile Parle for selling 'Upnagar Patrika", was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

"GANDHI DAY" IN VILE PARLE

"Dictator" Arrested

In celebration of "Gandhi-Day" a procession under the leadership of the 22nd Dictator of Upanagar Camp, started from near the Rashtriya Shala and proceeded towards the station to manufacture contraband salt, when or its way it was surrounded by the Police, who snatched away the National Flag from the Dictator and put all under arrest.

The police also confiscated the utensils and sea-water brought for the manufacture of salt. All were taken to the Local Police Station.

WOMAN STABBED

Mill Worker Surrenders Himself To Police

Yeshwant Lakshman, a mill-worker was hauled up before Mr. P. L. Thacker, the Presirent Magistrate, Sixth Court, on Monday morning for the alleged attempt to murder his wife Anoobai, aged 20. The Magistrate remanded him to police custody for seven days.

After the alleged ghastly deed was committed, he got afraid and surrendered himself at the Jacob Circle Police chowki. At that time he was carrying a knife and his hands were blood-stained. In a statement to the police, he said that he had stabbed his wife. He was put under arrest, and the Agripada Police Station was informed over the 'phone. Inspecter Somji rushed to the Chowki and taking some policemen with him went to the Bomanji Petit Mill Chawl, where the incident had taken place. On the ground floor in a room occupied by Yeshwant Lakshman, they saw a woman lying in a pool of blood. She had received about seven injuries, and her intestines were protruding. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was admitted to-day at 12-40 a.m. She was not in a position to make a statement, but her brother alleged that she was stabbed by her husband.

After regaining consiousness this morning, she made a statement that she was asked to spread bed by her husband, but when she requested him to wait a little he got annoyed and stabbed her.

She was operated upon at the Hospital in the afternoon.

"MORE WILD VIEWS THAN BERTRAND RUSSELL'S"

Prof. R. D. Karve Convicted For Articles In "Samaj Swasthya"

MAGISTRATE ON DANGER OF "NEW MORALITY" TO INDIA

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, delivered judgment on Monday in the case in which Pro. R. D. Karve was charged under secti on 292 I.P.C. for having published an obscene article in the September (1931) issue of his Marathi Magazine "Samaj Swas thya."

The Magistrate held that the article in question, which was entitled "Vyabicharacha Prashna" ("Problem of Adultery,") was obscene and found the accused guilty under the Section. Considering the circumstances he sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

The Magistrate ordered that the copies of the Magazine seized by the police should be returned to the accused after the pages in which the article appearud were destroyed.

The prosecution case was that the article in question read as a whole was obscene within the meaning of Section 292 of the I.P.C. in that it tended to deprave and corrupt those whose minds were open to such immoral impulses and into whose hands a publication of that type might fall and was detrimental to public morals.

The Magistrate discussed at length whether the article was obscene within the meaning of Section 292, I.P.C. The expression "obscene" was not defined in the Penal Code. The ordinary dictionary meaning of the word as explained in Websters' Dictionary was "expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity and decency forbid to be expressed or exposed." But generally the dictionary meaning was not considered by the law courts. Both in England and India the true test of obscenity was determined by consideration of the question whether the tendency of the matter charged as obscenity was to deprave and corrupt those whose minds were open to such influences.

PERNICIOUS EFFECT.

The article was headed "Vyabhicharacha Prashna," or the "Problem of Adultery" and was divided into eleven paras. The prosecution had not picked out any part or paras from the article as obscene. Their contention was that the article read as a whole was detrimental to public morals and calculated to produce a pernicious effect in depraving and corrupting.

It was admitted by the prosecution that there were no vulgar and filthy words used in the articles except a few words and expressions here and there. According to Mr. S. R. Rajwade, an expert witness, the article was written in ordinary Marathi.

According to Inspector Achrekar the language was not ordinary and colloquial Marathi but high-flown Marathi.

The opinion of Mr. Sardesai, a defence witness, was that "the language was rather high and above the capacity of ordinary men to understand."

The Magistrate had read the article and followed it. He found difficulty in following a few words here and there. But his opinion was that the language used was such as an educated Marathi-speaking man used to read Magazines could understand. He did not agree with the opinion of Mr. Sardesai that there was a high tone and dignity in the language, what dignity can there be in blaspheming Kunti and Pandavas and Lord Shri Krishna.

NOT A SIN.

Considering the object of the accused in writing the article the Magistrate observed that according to the writer's own statement he sought to establish that adultery was not a sin although there were religious and conventional restrictions in connection with adultery there were no advantages in observing these restrictions. On the contrary there are advantages to some if these restrictions were broken and proper care was taken by using contraceptives to prevent venereal diseases and conception. If diseases and the fear of begetting children were stopped in that way the husband did not suffer any harm by the adultery of his wife and the wife who required variety that is intercourse with different persons got it.

The writer further defined adultery as sexual intercourse between unmarried males and females. He ridiculed the idea that virginity was a virtue among unmarried girls and said that if after the prohibition age free intercourse was allowed between boys and girls, there were advantages from a scientific point of view. He advocated that there was no sin in having intercourse even without marriage.

EXTRA-MARITAL RELATIONS

In short, he advocated extra-marital intercourse by a wife with any one whom she liked.

He did not even advocate a civil contract between unmarried males and females. Even Soviet Russia which was supposed to be the most advanced in matters of sex, did require that male and female, who wished to unite, should register their marriages.

The Magistrate further quoted extracts from writers like Norman Haire and Bertrand Russel and pointed out that even they had not advocated such wild views and had approved of marriage as an institution.

INDIAN CONDITIONS

Danger Of The New Theory

The Magistrate further observed that the accused had not even considered the different conditions of social and religious life prevailing among the various communities in India. He had not considered the stage of sexual life or sexual ethics in Europe, America and India. What was called the New Morality in Europe and America since the war had nothing to do with the Indians in India.

In his written statement the accused had stated that his object was to educate the public in matters relating to sex and social hygiene, but with great respect to what he said, the Magistrate held that the whole trend of the article was to produce a pernicious effect on the minds of the readers. He held that the article was not a scientific, biological and eugenic exposition of the subject.

The Magistrate then discussed the article para by para. He remarked that the language of para 7 was blasphemous and the suggestion that Krishna had set an example in adultery was revolting, and to draw from that the conclusion that adultery was not a sin, was still more revolting.

DEMORALISING THE MIND.

Concluding, the Magistrate observed that in his opinion the tendency of the whole article and particularly of paras 6 to 11 was detrimental to public morals and was calculated to produce a pernicious effect in depraving and demoralising the minds of the persons into whose hands it might come.

The magazine was not meant for a particular and highly trained class of people. It was a magazine sold at two annas a copy and could be obtained by any body. It was claimed by the writer that 15,000 people read it and there were bound to be some men and women among such a vast class of readers whose minds were open to immoral influences, and the minds of such persons were sure to be depraved and corrupted by the reading of that article. He, therefore, held that the accused was clearly guilty under Section 292 of the I.P.C., and sentenced him as above.

It is understood that Prof. Karve will appeal to the High Court.

Killed By Gunny Bags

BOMBAY, Monday.

The coroner held an inquest this morning regarding the death of Dagdoo Ganoo, a labourer in the employ of a sugar godown at Baroda Street, along with five others on March 19, when accidently a bale of gunny bags fell over him, as a result of which he sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died on Saturday evening.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death caused by the fall of a bale.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. H. Wilberforce-Bell and Mrs. Tyabjee lunched at Government House Bombay on Sunday April 3.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Meeting of the Governor's Hospital Fund on Monday.

"PLAYING FOR MONEY AND NOT RECREATION"

Kurla Appeal Against Conviction Dismissed

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield, on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard an appeal filed by Nijamat Mahmad Razak and three others who were sentenced to fines varying from Rs. ten to twenty-five by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, who convicted them under Sections 4 and 5 of the Prevention of Gaming Act.

The facts are that the Kurla police armed with a warrant, raided a house at 3 a.m. in the morning, when the accused were found playing cards, and some money was recovered from under the bedding and the gunny bags.

GAMES OF SKILL.

Though the exact nature of the games they were playing could not be ascertained, the Magistrate held on the circumstantial evidence that money was staked on the cards, that the accused were there for the purpose of gaming and that the presumption was that the room was a common gaming house.

It was contended for the defence that what the accused were playing was merely games of skill, which were exempted from the provisions of the Act. In support of this contention, the defence relied on the case of Emperor v. Panna Lall (I.L.R.—48, Allahabad 220),—a case in which the accused who were playing marbles in a public place, were acquitted.

In appeal, their Lordships observed that under Section 105 of the Evidence Act, the burden is on an accused person to prove the circumstances that brought his case within the exceptions provided in the law relating to the offence. The accused in this case had not produced any evidence to show that the games they were playing were merely games of skill which formed an exception under the Act.

The circumstances on the other hand, pointed to the inference that they were playing for money, and not merely as a recreation.

Their Lordships, therefore, held that the accused were rightly convicted.

TWO MEN ARRESTED AT BULSAR

Sequel To Theft From Bombay Shop?

BOMBAY, Monday.

C. Moti and Tina Rowji were arrested at Bulsar on Saturday last in connection with the theft of Jewellery from a shop at China Bazaar, Bombay. The shop in question was burgled on March 18, and property valued at about Rs. 10,570 stolen.

Presidency Magistrate, Third Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawa, Court directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till April 18.

Two Mahomedans were arrested on Saturday in connection with the theft at the office of Mahommedali and Co., Military Square Lane.

They were ordered to be remanded to custody.

BENGAL HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

Entries for the All-India Lakshmibilas Cup, open to bonafide Indian teams only, will close on April 8. Entrance fee Rs. 5. Outstation teams will be given byes in the first round of the Tournament.

Entries for the All-India Beighton and the Bengal Championship cups will close on April 12. Entrance fee Rs. 20.

The entrance fees should reach Mr. Syed Ahmad Rashid, Joint Hony. Secretary, Bengal Hockey Association on or before the closing dates mentioned above.

The Bengal Hockey Association will make boarding and lodging arrangements for outstation teams, if asked for, but the actual charges for the same will have to be borne by the teams concerned.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Another Goal-less Draw

BOMBAY, Monday.

There was another goal less draw, to-day when the Poona Rangers met Seth Ranganath's XI. It was a dull game from beginning to end; and though the Poona Rangers had most of the game, they could not do anything right when in the circle. Umpteens of corners were scored but they all went waste.

LINE—UPS.

SETH RANGANATH'S XI:—Jenoo; James Rama; Mana, Matka, Jaclhoo; Nicholas, Ramji, Kambli, More, Jaktapath.

POONA RANGERS: — Lomas; Jameson, George, Gazalet, Massey, Saldanha; Neal, Foz, James Furtado, Breedwin.

SETH RANGANATH'S XI Nil.
POONA RANGERS Nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Lusitanians "B".

Pathans Fined For Carrying Lathis And Knife

Three Pathans were charged in the Court of Mr. P. L. Thakkar Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Court, on Monday under Section 127 of the Bombay Police Act for disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons in the Dock area. Two of them were arrested for carrying lathis while the third was alleged to have been carrying a knife on his person besides a lathi.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied any knowledge of the Police Commissioner's order.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused and fined the men who carried a knife Rs. 20 or in default ordered to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment. The other two were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each or in default to undergo a week's rigorous imprisonment.

Two Volunteers Arrested

Two volunteers were arrested while writing bhoi Patrika at Bazar Gate Street on Monday.

"DOCTOR'S DILEMMA"

Before the elite of the Medical Faculty of Bombay Professor L. S. Rao, the "Doctor's Dilemma", will demonstrate his Yogic Powers at the Operation Theatre of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay in the forenoon of the 24th instant.

The demonstration is a notable indication of the interest taken by the Staff or the Hospital in the Professor's work, in the light of his having recently given a convincing display of his powers to the X-Ray Section which interestedly scrutinized a private display of his powers. X-Ray records disclose the pieces of glass and iron nails he swallowed disposed at different points of his alimantary canal.

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IS THE HIGHEST COMMAND. NO GOD CAN FORGIVE THE MAN WHO BREAKS THE COMMAND OF

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1932

LAST NAIL IN THE COFFIN?

After prolonged cogitation and negotiations the Princes' Chamber has unanimously adopted a resolution accepting the principle of Federation subject to certain safeguards. But the resolution is so unsatisfactory that the proposed scheme of Federation is not a whit nearer fruition than it was at the close of the first Round Table Conference. The conditions laid down by the Princes for joining the Federation are extremely vague, and, in so far as they may be gauged from the various informal discussions somewhat behind purdah, they are utterly impracticable. The resolution as adopted by the Chamber only declares that the States will join an All-India Federation on the assumption that the Crown will accept the responsibility for securing to them certain safeguards to be embodied in the constitution. The safeguards are in brief that the Princes' Treaties and Sanads are to be held "inviolate and inviolable" and that their internal sovereignty and obligations to the Crown shall remain intact.

OF NO VALUE

Finally, the Princes retain to themselves the right to back out of the Federation if the completed Federal Scheme is not to their liking. Thus the prospects of an early all-India Federation are not brighter now than they were in December, 1930. The Maharaja of Alwar was quite right in saying that by their resolution the Princes have "committed themselves to nothing beyond recall," that they had "a right to join or not to join the Federation or secede from it, if it was inconvenient and uncongenial." Little value will be attached by the public to a resolution so vague and non-committal. While the Princes talk incessantly of their treaty rights and of their own sovereignty, they have not a word to say about the fundamental rights of the States' people, subject to which alone the Princes' treaty rights can be conceded by the people in the Indian Provinces.

PREPOSTEROUS!

At a private informal meeting, it is said, the Princes have decided to demand 50 per cent. representation for themselves in the Federal Legislature as a "sine qua non" before agreeing to join the Federation, and that too without any obligation to provide for the representation of the States people by popular election. Such a claim is preposterous and impossible. It is obviously suggested in a haggling spirit so that the Princes' previous claim of 40 per cent. representation might at least be promptly conceded as the price of their joining the Federation. But the people in the States and in the Provinces cannot possibly bargain away their rights in that way. Thus so far from furthering the federal scheme, it is a question whether the Princes have not now driven the last nail into its coffin.

Untenable And Absurd

The controversy about an equitable distribution of jobs in the public service between Hindu and Muslim subjects of His Exalted Highness, the Nizam, continues unabated and is not likely to end till justice is done to the aggrieved party. The latest phase of the controversy began with the appointment of a Standing Committee at a conference of the Hindu subjects of the State to represent to the Government "the injustice done to the Hindus in making higher appointments in the State". The Committee proposed to lead a deputation to the President of the Executive Council of the State, but the President refused to receive the deputation. The Committee then submitted a written memorandum to the Government and also published a pamphlet dealing with the poor representation of the Hindus in the State Service. The gist of the pamphlet was that, though the Hindus formed about 85 per cent of the population and were educationally at least as advanced as any other community in the State, they were given only 249 of the Gazetted posts as against 875 secured by Muslims.

ABSURD AGRUMENT

As the pamphlet received wide publicity all over the country, the Hyderabad Government felt it necessary to publish a reply to it. We have already dealt with that reply at some length and would only state here that the Government admitted the main facts about the number of appointments but attempted to explain them away in a most unusual manner. For instance, the Government argued that the Depressed Class Hindus and the Hindus residing in rural parts should not be counted for purposes of higher appointments. This was an absurd argument as it was practically tantamount to saying that the Hindus in rural parts and those belonging to backward castes were not eligible for higher appointments. In a rejoiner to the Government's communique the Standing Committee now points out that, even if this amazing contention of Government were accepted, caste Hindus in urban areas are in the proportion of 3 to 2 to Muslims in the same areas, whereas higher appointments are divided between them in the proportion of 2 to 7.

DOUBTFUL TESTS.

The most amazing argument of the Hyderabad Government in their communique, however, was that the Hindus were found less competent for the higher posts than the Muslims at competitive examinations. To this the Standing Committee replies that, in the first place many of the higher appointments are made not merely on the basis of educational qualifications but also, as admitted by the Government, of "family claims", "social status" and 'general personality". These are vague and doubtful tests of merit and, as the Committee points out, too much is left to the "sweet will and pleasure of the members of the Selection Board, on which Hindus have been never represented". Even as regards the Civil Service examination, the Standing Committee declares that candidates for this test are "admitted by a process of nomination and selection and by no means can it be called a system of competition; and, therefore, it will not be justifiable to say that Hindu candidates cannot compete with the Mahomedans". The Committee states further: "In the communique itself it has been admitted that Hindu candidates appear in large numbers in the open competitive examination such as the Pleaders' examination and the syllabus shows that the Civil Service examination is to all intents and purposes a law examination." We shall await with interest the Hyderabad Government's reply to the Standing Committee's statement.

HOLLOW MOCKERY

We are not much impressed by the communique issued by the Governor of the North-Western Frontier Province, in which he asks the officials to be neutral in the forthcoming elections to the legislature lately established. They are asked to abstain from interfering with the elections and we are told the casual leave granted to Government servants has been cancelled. This alone is most suggestive of the atmosphere prevailing in the N. W. F. Province. It ought not to be necessary to have to convey an intimation of this kind to public servants.

We sympathise with the Government officials, who must have been greatly inconvenienced by this fiat, though it will not help the public either. It may be very good propaganda, but the actual effect of such orders will be infinitesimal. The most important party in the Province is out of the picture altogether, owing to various reasons, and it will not be surprising if masses of those who are left behind hold aloof from the elections. According to Government communiques, over fifteen thousand men belonging to Khan Abdul Ghaffur Khan's porty are in prison, and though the Government have assured the country that everything is quiet on the Frontier we cannot persuade ourselves that agitation has altogether died down as a result of the new heaven and earth created by the promotion of the Chief Commissioner to the Governorship, with an increased salary.

When thousands of men are in jail for one reason or another, and thousands of others are taking no part in the elections, it is quite unlikely that the persons who may now be elected will be representatives of the people, voicing their grievances and striving for their ideals. As long as thousands are in jail, rightly or wrongly, as long as their leaders are arrested and sent out of the Province, the new council will consist only of men who represent small sectional interests and the people of the Province will be no more in control of the administration of their own affairs than is the case in the rest of British India at the present time. Without questioning the good intentions of the Government it must be said in fact that the reforms in the N. W. F. P. in the existing circumstances are a hollow mockery.

MENACE TO PEACE

Some time ago we wrote that the Danubian Federation was a new French plan for isolating Russia and forming a solid economic and military bloc against her. This view finds confirmation in the latest cable which credits France with the idea of training the central European armies not only against Russia, but also against Germany. It is rather difficult to appreciate the secret diplomacy which obtains in European capitals.

It was only a few days ago that France induced both Poland and Roumania to be friends with Soviet Russia, though the former was particularly truculent. "Mittel-Europa" is heavily indebted to France and French gold finds a useful outlet in those countries. While German banks and industries have been toppling down for the last few months, Czecho-Slovakian finances are remarkably steady, as the banks there have been greatly strengthened with the help of French finance.

If France is serious in pursuing the policy with which she is credited, then the peace of Europe is not worth a moment's purchase, and with it that of the whole world. There is not much love lost between France and Italy, both being equally ambitious. It was only last year that dark and menacing clouds were hanging over the two countries, owing to their increasing dissensions. France has suddenly found herself most powerful, both from the financial and military points of view after the war, owing to the huge German reparations she has received, and we may be sure that in any new struggle the balance of power in Europe will be re-arranged. Strangely enough, there is much affection between Italy and Russia, two new systems with different objects. Germany may be weak, but she has enormous recuperative power. It is criminal to talk of another war, but H. G. Wells and other minor prophets like him think that in the present circumstances another war, greater, perhaps even more terrible, is inevitable, for Europe is driving towards it. French imperialism, supported by a matchless fighting machine, is a menace to the whole world. Britain has a strange knack of finding herself on the right side whenever wars break out, and we may be sure that British diplomacy will be equal to the occasion again when the crisis comes.

It is impossible to say what the great Powers are driving at, for the Sino-Japanese war has not yet ended and there are still the possibilities of a world-wide conflagration in it. Though Soviet Russia may not have taken any part in the struggle carried on in the East, circumstances may compel her to do so. In all these circumstances, is it wise or proper to follow the devious political paths which the European powers are now taking? Is there not one country in the West whose people will make a genuine stand for peace?

GERMANY'S TRAVAIL

Speculations On Politics Of The Pustch

(By "OBSERVATEUR.")

"Instinct," sang Franz Schauwecker, "must be wedded to Reason. Then Spirit is born." And never before has post-war Germany stood in greater need of the wisdom of these poetic words as now when events conspire to strain all her infinite patience and hope and her fate hangs in the balance with terrible uncertainty.

PANICKY HITLER.

The decision of the Presidential Election, interrupted for want of a clear majority in favour of a single candidate, will, in a large measure, indicate the direction in which future events will move. That Hitler will not top the polls so easily and run the whole big show, is a foregone conclusion: supported by the latest developments in the situation. And even if he succeeded by any chance, in the biggest gamble of his mushroom career, things are not going to stop there: there is more to it than could be discerned on the surface. Indeed, the "chota"-Mussolini himself has shown signs of nervousness when, for instance, he protested that the methods the Nazis will employ shall be purely constitutional and that nothing is further from his thought than the idea of a "pustch."

PROSPECTS OF ENTENTE.

It is predicted in certain quarters that, in the event of Hitler's coming into power, a Hitler-Bruening "entente" would be formed and that electioneering tactics are not to be taken seriously. That may be true enough, but one cannot help feeling that such a "mesalliance" presupposes a political opportunism in the Chancellor, of which he has, so far, given not the slightest indication. The tactics employed by both Bruening and Hindenburg in making friendly gestures in the direction of the Swastik hero on the eve of the election are no longer pursued: and if anything, they did succeed in alarming some of Hitler's more uncompromising lieutenants and sections of the rank and file. An immediate check was exerted on the flattered unity in the ranks of the would-be German Mussolini and the Nazis showed definite signs of restiveness.

TROTSKI'S WARNING.

In the meantime, Leon Trotski, the exiled hero of Soviet Russia, has sounded a warning to the German Communist against the folly of playing into the hands of Hitlerism in the name of the orthodox doctrine of the Moscow Comintern. Poor Trotski has fallen to-day; but the old-time apostle still burns in him. His motives are above fuestion, for he is a strictly honourable man, although his comrades' intrigue and treachery have brought him to the level of common humanity. Any impartial student of affairs would, therefore, be inclined to agree with the view Trotski takes of the German situation which the officious, dictatorial Third International has bungled. The German Communists' policy of helping Hitler into power by co-operating in a smash-up of the Bruening group ought to be condemned not because theirs is a ridiculous Communism "a la Russe" that is unthinkable under German conditions but because the Communists are actually digging their own grave. This has happened practically in every country, where the Comintern laid out its doctrinaire plans.

THE BARRICADES.

In other words, what are the chances for a Communist "Pustch"? In Trotski's prophetic vision the whole idea is ridiculous because, as he says, a Pilsudski goes with a Hitler and 'vice versa.' He envisages the Hitler regime as being such as to render Mussolini's rule much gentler and humane in comparison. Obviously, the theoretical comrades take the chaos following the Hitlerite 'regime' for granted, ignoring other factors that might upset any such simple calculations. On the other hand, the 'Iron-front' is being formed composed of trade unions, the "Reichbanner," athletic organisations and other non-political but strongly nationalistic bodies to meet the challenge of both Hitlerism and the Communist. "Pustch" if either seek to enranger the nationalistic integrity of Germany through terroristic activities. Instinct, let us hope, will yet be wedded to Reason.....

Notes of the Day

R. T. C. For Ireland.

Mr. de Valera, like a reasonable man, has offered to settle the question of the oath and the annuel land subsidies to England at a Round Table Conference, as it is the best way out of the difficulty. There is nothing to be alarmed at either in his attitude or that of the British Government and we have little doubt that both parties will soon come to terms. It is easy enough to appreciate the position taken by Mr. de Valera, for Ireland has suffered greatly at the hands of the British junkers for decades and those memories are ineffacable. It is both a warning and a portent to England. If the relations between the two countries had been more cordial the Free Staters would not have shown such insistence on separation. The British Dominions, which are greatly profited by their nominal connection with Great Britain, do not think of seceding from the Mother country, and Ireland would have felt the same, if the fates had not decided otherwise.

Kicking Away The Ladder.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's effrontery knows no bounds. Without any qualms of conscience he is charging his former colleagues who have remained true to their pledges and principles of having formed a "caucus." If any man is responsible for the political disasters of his party, it is the British Premier. But he has forgotten his old days as also his old principles, the practice of which brought him to his present eminence. And now he has wholly surrendered himself to the Tory junta. Perhaps, as it is, it is not altogether bad for the Labourites to get rid of such fair-weather friends as the Premier, who are willing to change sides at the earliest opportunity. Though India has very little to thank the Labour Party for, we have no doubt that it will emerge from its present obscurity more redoubtable and determined to pursue its path with single-minded devotion and courage.

Law And Justice.

In their latest communique on the political situation the Madras Government warn the people—quite superfluously—that "their policy remains unchanged and they will continue to employ all legal weapons in their command" to put down the Congress movement. The people themselves expect nothing less from the Government and will deem it a great thing if all the authorities concerned scrupulously follow only legal methods without straining law. It may, however, be noted in this connection that what is lawful is not necessarily just. For instance, if a "competent authority suspects an absolutely innocent person against whom no offence can be proved, detains him in "lawful custody" under some Ordinance, releases him next on condition that he must daily report himself to the police and finally, when he refuses to do any such humiliating thing, convicts him to two years' rigorous imprisonment," all this may be within the letter of the law, but how many would call it justice?

What Is The Law?

While the forcible dispersal with lathis of "Buy Indian" processions at Narsapur is still fresh in men's minds, the Madras Government venture to say in their communique: "Government have no wish to put any obstacle in the way of genuine advertisement of Indian goods, but the fact remains that Swadeshi enterprise has unfortunately been associated with civil disobedience." The Government may help the people to understand and respect law by explaining whether it is unlawful to associate "genuine" advertisement of Indian goods with National Flags or for avowed Congressmen to do genuine Swadeshi propaganda.

Leaders' Duty.

A number of Hindu members of the Central Legislature have issued a manifesto wherein they appeal to the Government, if called upon, to solve the communal question, to follow the lead of the Minorities Guarantees Treaties of the League of Nations. These Treaties, says the manifesto, are described by Mr. Henderson as "part of the public law of Europe and of the world" and provide a just and tried solution of the Indian minorities question. But for any lasting solution of such a question it is not enough that the solution is just but it should be felt and accepted as such by the minorities concerned. Besides, it is almost futile to expect Government to give up their own preconceived notions about the claims of minorities. It is the duty of the Indian leaders themselves to solve this question and it does not behove them to regard a solution of their own as an impossibility.

CHIPLUN LANDLORD ASSAULTED

Faction Fight At Tembha

RATNAGIRI, Apr. 2.

By Mail.

The long standing strained relations between two rival parties of Tembha village in Ratnagiri District led to a fight between them in connection with the "Shimga Palki" procession, resulting in injuries to the village police Patel and to four others, who have been removed to the local hospital for treatment.

FRACAS AT CHIPLUM.

A Chiplun report states that Mr. Vasunana Ketkar, a leading landlord of th place, was recently assaulted and injured by some Mahars while he was going from Chiplun to his village nearby. Cases of assaults on landlords have become frequent during the past three months.

FACTION FIGHT DURING HOLI.

A fracas is reported from Chiplun between the residents of two hamlets in the village of Vallopa, Taluka Chiplun, resulting in the death of Babu Ganu Kawja, a leader of one the hamlets, and injuries to several others. The injured persons have been removed to Chiplun for treatment. Further who have proceeding to the scene are investigating.

The Ratnagiri police have so far arrested 13 persons on charges of rioting and causing grevious hurt, and further enquiries are in progress.—A. P.

Arrests And Convictions In Dharwar

DHARWAR, Apr. 2.

A Bellary message says that the fourth dictator and another were arrested to-day for distributing leaflets advocating the boycott of British goods. They were later tried by the Sub-Collector of Hospet and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine.

The Dharwar police recently searched over twenty places in the city in connection with the publication of unauthorised newssheets.

The City Magistrate sentenced one Burli to one year's rigorous imprisonment for attempting to hold a monthly flag salutation on last Sunday. A volunteer arrested with him was let off with a warning.

A Mangalore message says six persons including the third dictator of the town have been arrested for picketing activities.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

"A fellow feeling makes us wonderous kind." It appears that the Rhinoceros is in danger of becoming extinct in Bengal, so Sir A. K. Ghuznavi has come to its rescue with the Bengal Rhinoceros Preservation Bill, which was discussed in the Legislative Council on Friday last.

* * *

There seems to have been some misunderstanding during the debate on the part of members of the opposition, who were under the impression that the Bill was a measure for preserving in perpetuity, the human species of rhinoceros. This was described by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee as the sixth species of the tribe, "which was neither wild nor tame but is as hide-bound as the members on the Government benches."

* * *

Another member opined that in all that appertains to elephants, rhinoceri, and thick-skinned creatures generally, Sir A. K. Ghuznavi was supposed to be the foremost of experts. We are sorry to read that this sally was greeted with peals of irreverent laughter.

* * *

The worthy councillor knight, it should be said in truth, justified the insinuation by remaining impervious to the quips, which harmlessly glanced off his pachydermatous exterior, contenting himself with the comment that there were also rhinoceri on the other side of the House.

* * *

Sir James Crerar left India's shores on retirement last Saturday. The "Statesman" in a farewell article says "he carries with him the good wishes of all those who came in contact with him." But those who did not come in contact with him are also wishing that he won't come back.

* * *

Even Mr. V. J. Patel, who came in contact with him to some purpose, we feel sure, would have thrown him a farewell kiss, if he had been here. The only song that none will sing is, "Wu'll ye no come back again Jamie?"

* * *

The Chowringhee organ tracing Sir James's wonderful career, recalls his attempt to pilot the Public Safety Bill through the Assembly and the controversy with the Chair, as difficulties that were enough to dishearten any man. They would indeed have finished ony other man. But Jimmie was sure a great pachyderm!

* * *

He now goes, we learn from Chowringhee, to render service to India in new fields, which, in view of his questionable services in old fields, is not a very engaging prospect for poor old India, who has to suffer much from the unwanted attentions of her self-appointed friends.

* * *

However, this thought leads Chowringhee to the wind-up of her article with the following profound remark,

"It is still a privilege of Britons to lead in those non-controversial spheres where they have helped to form the conception of India as one great country."

If you can understand what it means you had better apply for a job on the staff.

* * *

Another headline from Dalal Street.

SIR GEORGE RAINEY'S LAST GRIFT.

Sugar Protection Bill Passed."

One of those misprints which leaves one in an intriguing doubt as to what word was actually intended.

* * *

"Death was due to shock and congestion of brain resulting from multiple injuries including confusion on vault of the skull" —"Times of India."

There seems also to have been some confusion on the cerebral vaults of Bori Bunder.

* * *

When the incident of the Editor of the "New Era" who, while he was being removed from one jail to another, was given a blow on the eye by a European officer was mentioned in the Bengal Council, the Home Member stated that "Government entirely disapproved of such incidents, and steps were being taken to prevent their recurrence."

* * *

This is not much consolation for the assaulted Editor but it's something to know that Government "entirely disapprove."

MEDICAL RELIEF SADLY NEGLECTED IN BOMBAY

Sir Byramjee Narrates Sad Tale Of Woe At Governor's Hospital Fund Meeting

WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE AT J. J. HOSPITAL

The sixth annual meeting of the General Committee of the Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay was held at the Secretariat on Monday evening, when Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay occupied the chair.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in proposing the adoption of the annual report, said:—

My task to-day as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay is not to be envied. I find myself in the peculiar position of having to present an Annual Report that shows no progress. A stalemate has faced the Executive Committee inasmuch as its work has come to a dead stop after an actual outlay of Rs. 9,66,614-13-7 from the Fund. The only institutions projected by the Fund that are partially functioning at present are the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital for Children with but 50 beds instead of 100 and the newly re-built Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, without the contemplated extension of 27 beds. The Sir Sassoon David Hospital and the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Dental College and Hospital, though completed for considerably over a year, are locked up and mutely stare at us. The donors of these institutions have been grievously disappointed as they see no signs, nor any immediate probability, of their generous contributions being applied to practical purposes. Further, the sum of Rs. 92,012/- has been sanctioned by the Executive Committee for the equipment of these institutions, and for the final equipment of Sir Leslie Wilson Home for Nurses. That remains, however, unutilised owing to inability of Government to contribute their half share.

TALE OF WOE NOT COMPLETE.

This does not, however, complete my tale of woe. After we met last year, Government closed 50 more beds of the Elappa Balaram Pavilion at the J. J. Hospital in addition to 80 other beds at the G. T. Hospital, as also one section of the Cama Hospital as a measure of retrenchment.

While the difficult financial position of Government is fully appreciated we cannot help feeling that the paramount importance of providing adequate medical relief to the poor has been somewhat lost sight of and that there are other branches of the administration to which it might have been found possible to apply the retrenchment axe before such a severe reduction was made in the accommodation in Government Hospitals in this City.

WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE AT J. J. HOSPITAL.

I further venture to say that if the measures suggested by the Bombay Medical Union in their representation to the Government Retrenchment Committee, as also in the oral evidence of their representatives, had been adopted, some, if not all, the necessity of the above drastic retrenchment would have been greatly obviated. The figures the Union submitted were indeed staggering, indicating as they did the enormous and wasteful expenditure at the J. J Hospital compared with King Edward VII Memorial Hospital with an equal number of beds.

When we met at the Conference, a surprise was sprung upon us by the Chairman, the Hon. Minister in charge of Medical Relief who announced the curtailment of the above beds. The Governor's Hospital Fund was thus entirely excluded from its purview except for the fact that searching questions were put to us as to whether any of the Funds could be diverted to help Government in its present dilema. We had to explain that the constitutioon of the Fund and its rules debarred us from diverting the Fund to any other purposes than those originally contemplated by the scheme.

After the proposal was seconded by Mr. Meyer Nissim, the report was adopted.

The General Committee then appointed Mr. Husseinally M. Rahimtulla, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Dr. J. A. Collaco and Mrs. H. K. Kirpalani as members of the executive committee in place of those retiring.

GVERNOR ON SAD HISTORY.

His Excellency in the course of his speech said:—

The history of the Fund during the last year is, as I said, a sad one. It would ill befit me to minimise either your disappointment or my own. The safety of the State is, however, the highest law, and the preservation of our solvency and credit demanded that the Medical Department should, unfortunately, have to bear its share of retrenchment.

Now we must confidently hope that the tide is at full ebb. We have attacked the problem of maintaining the beds which the Fund has provided in two ways or, if we can still be said to hope for endowments, in three ways. We have established a strong Maintenance Committee. This Committee has collected some funds, and in particular it has, owing to the generosity of the Race Club stewards, profited to the extent of the total receipts from an extra day's racing, out of which one-fifth is to be paid to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona. It has displayed imagination and activity in various directions. It has suffered a disappointment in the refusal of the Government of India to allow us to license lotteries. But we are now definitely considering which of the closed beds should be opened first, and I hope for an early, if small, beginning in this direction.

It would, however, be unfair to place our sole reliance on the Hospital Maintenance Committee and there are a good many minds to-day attacking this problem of hospital maintenance from another angle. Why, it is asked, should those who can afford to pay the whole or part of the cost of their treatment escape doing so and thereby place the burden upon the general exchequer, and as a net result deprive the really destitute of the treatment which it is the object of our Fund to supply?

Government have instituted a small charge in all the Government hospitals from those who are not altogether indigent. The Medical Officers have complete discretion to waive the whole of these small charges wherever they consider that they will be burdensome. But I think this new departure, although many regard it askance, is to be welcomed as an improvement in the administration, and the beginning of a system which may place our hospitals on a more secure basis.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

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	New York, April 4.
Previous Closing	3.76 3/8
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Difference	3.80

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 21 Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

	New York, April 4.
Previous Closing Rate	6.14
To-day's Opening Rate	6.16
Difference	+.2
To-day's Closing Rate	6.29
Difference	+.15

Broach Expectation Rs. 183

LIVERPOOL COTTON MAY.

	Liverpool, April. 4.
Previous Closing Rate	4.55
To-day's Opening Rate	4.55
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	4.52
Difference	—.3

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, April 4.
Silver Ready	17 3/8
Higher	—2 as.
Silver Forward	17 3/8
Higher	—3 as.

Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

	Bombay, April 4.
Silver Spot	54 8 0
Silver Chaitra	54 10 0
Gold Spot	27 0 0
Gold Chaitra	26 14 0

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

IMPERIAL PREPERENCE AND INDIA

(Continued from page 1.)

bers who take any amount of trouble and expense to get elected and do not attend the Session the Chair has no sympathy for them." (Applause).

Mr. Mitra in view of the Chair's remarks withdrew his motion for the postponement. The debate was resumed on Mr. Young's original motion.

Capt. Lalchand then spoke supporting consideration of the Air Force Bill as it was an earnest of the sincere desire of the Government to respect Indian aims and aspirations.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh gave whole-hearted support to the Bill and was happy that the Force would be confined to persons mainly of Indian extraction.

Mr. S. C. Mitra said that he was not opposed to the bill but thought it was too important to be discussed in a thin House. He feared that army tradition of recruiting less educated and less cultured units of martial races might be followed.

Mr. Young interrupting said: "There is no class composition in this Air Force.

Mr. Mitra:—I am glad they have discovered that they were wrong.

Mr. Jadhav supported the bill and wished it to expand quickly through economy on army expenditure.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Mr. Ranga Iyer supported the bill.

The latter congratulated the Army Secretary on putting the measure on the Statute Book before leaving the Army Department.

Mr. Young said that the bill was a matter of great satisfaction to Government and himself.

The Bill was then finally passed.

BROADCASTING BILL.

Sir Joseph Bhore moved consideration of the Broadcasting Bill increasing the import duty on wireless reception articles. He corrected a mistake in the stating of objects and reasons of the Bill and said that the gap was to be made up through Customs receipt and other revenue and not merely Customs receipt. He added that broadcasting in India had a bad financial history but its popularity was shown when the retrenchment proposal roused opposition from various quarters. He said that they had ruthlessly pruned expenditure but a gap of Rs. 60,000 still remained to be covered. They stood better compared to company control whose losses in three years were heavy. He was confident of the great future of broadcasting in India.

Mr. B. Das gave support to the measure and would even double the licensing fees if the present duty was insufficient.

Mr. S. C. Mitra acknowledged its educative value while Mr. Gayaprasad Singh hoped that Government would stop piracy and increase licensing fees.

Mr. A. N. Dutt urged Government to take broadcasting into villages.

After the two amendments of Mr. Jog were moved and defeated the House passed the bill and adjourned for lunch.

The House took up on the motion of Sir Lancelot Graham consideration of the Bill to validate certain suits relating to public matters as passed by the Council of State.

Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy said that the bill was most controversial and should be postponed to the Simla session. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda supported Sir Lancelot Graham's motion while Mr. B. Das supported postponement.

Mr. Biswas opposed Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy's amendment.

Sir Abdur Rahim declared that the proposal was without a precedent. The House was being asked to give retrospective effect so that a number of parties in suits now before courts might win those cases.

Sir B. L. Mitter said that the matter was not only serious but urgent. For half a century Government and all courts in the country had followed one procedure which Privy Council had now declared wrong. All cases had been filed in the honest belief that the old procedure was right.

The result of failure of the legislature to act now would be to make hundreds of receivers of public charitable institutions to hand property back to fraudulent trustees. The Crown being the Protector of public charities it was up to the legislature to intervene.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that Sir B. L. Mitter's argument was more convincing and agreed with it.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad was in favour of postponement of the Bill which interfered with administration of court under the guise of protecting endowments.

Mr. Jadhav was in favour of immediate consideration.

Sir Lancelot Graham while opposing postponement repudiated the charge that Government had deliberately introduced the measure in the Council of State in order to avoid bringing in of circulation motion in the Assembly.

Postponement motion was lost.

The motion for reference to a Select Committee was also lost.

The Bill to validate certain suits relating to public matters was finally passed and the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MRS. RANSOM-KEHLER, one of the greatest woman speakers of America, who is now lecturing in Bombay. She is a follower of the Bahai movement.

Medical Council Bill Postponed To Simla Session

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Apr. 4.

There will be no discussion in the Central Legislature on Cape Town Agreement this session. It has been postponed to Simla Session. Similarly the Medical Council Bill has been postponed for consideration till the Simla session.

NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY ADJOURNS

Protest Against Congress "Dictator's" Arrest.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 4.

The meeting of the Nagpur Municipality was adjourned as a mark of protest against the arrest of the Congress "dictator" who was arrested while delivering a speech in the Town Hall on Sunday last when Sir Profulla Chandra Roy was presented with an address. The resolution embodying the adjournment of the House also urged the Government to make arrangements to prevent recurrence of the incident.

Free Vocation Classes In Physical Training

The Physical Culture Propaganda Committee of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute will start FREE VACATION CLASSES from the 24th April to 31st May 1932. They will be of great benefit to those who want to learn the theory and the science of the following gymnastics and defensive Arts in a concentrated manner. This time the classes include Junior and Senior courses. Lodging arrangements will be made FREE OF CHARGE. Daily programme will include 7-8 hours education in the different branches of Gymnastics and Defensive Arts and lectures in First Aid to the Injured, Hygiene, Scouting and Ambulance work etc. Certificates will be issued to those who pass the examination at the end of the term. The following subjects will be taught in three groups:—Lakdi, Lathi, Bothati, Patta, Fari-Gadga, Bhala, Parshu, Madoo, Lezim, Malkhamb, Wrestling, Military Drill, Club-Swinging, Swimming, Scouting etc.

The object of this class is strictly non-communal and non-political.

FOR GIRLS AND LADIES.

Special arrangements will be made for ladies and girls under the direct supervision of Mrs. Donde.

Further enquries and particulars or applications for enrolement should be made before the 15th April 1932 to the Secretary, Physical Culture Propaganda Committee, of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute 324-A, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay No. 4 or C/o Parel High School, Lovji Castle, Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay No. 12 with stamps to cover Postage.

STRIKERS MUST BE REINSTATED

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From the speech of Mr. Z. R. Chowdhery which he is reported to have delivered at Manmad on the 20th March as published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 2nd April, it appears that the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway has informed the Union that he would not discuss with its representatives either the question of the reinstatement of strikers or any other question that transpired before the recognition of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union. I quite realize the anxiety of the Agent to avoid a discussion on the subject of the reinstatement of strikers. But what are officials of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union going to do? Are they going to tell the Agent as Mr. Chowdhery is reported to have told at Manmad that 'if the intention of the Agent was that the Union should let down the strikers, retrenched hands and Matunga Workshop men—then he was asking for the impossible', or are they going to accept the decision of the Agent who, we are told, believes in the efficacy of the trade union movement and has kindly promised to help the Union in every possible way? I do not think it irrelevant to recapitulate here that when for the sake of strikers Mr. Ruiker resigned his office from the Federation, Messrs. Ruiker, Khedgiker and Chowdhery were suspended from the Federation and the Union itself was temporarily disaffiliated from it. I know that Mr. Ruiker is now no longer in charge of the Union, but his lieutenants like Messrs. Khedgiker and Chowdhery are still in the Union and therefore it can safely be said that the Union will continue to fight for the reinstatement of strikers and will refuse to discuss any other subject with the Agent so long as even a single striker was out of employment.—Yours, etc.,

A STRIKER.

CITY NOTES

PROBLEM WHICH B. E. S. T. MUST FACE

NEW TAXATION WILL DRIVE AWAY CONSUMERS

BOMBAY, April 4.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 5.0 ps. gold or 13.87 pence to-day.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas presiding at the meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company laid great emphasis on the effects of the new taxation on the fortunes of the company. The first complaint regarding the Central Government referred to the higher rates of income-tax which made it difficult for the company to give the shareholders the benefit of the increased business it had.

SURCHARGE WILL HIT HARD.

The Chairman was very emphatic concerning the effect of the surcharge on the company's revenues, as many of the smaller consumers would reduce their consumption and even the bigger ones would try to make up for it by reducing their consumption of electricity. This is quite possible and the problem before the Tramways is whether it would not be wise to consider the whole question from another angle of view than merely to stand still and make the best of things.

WHY NOT SHARE THE TAX?

The question has been raised and is still being raised why the Tramways should not take up some part of the tax so that the consumption of energy might be maintained as high as possible provided that, by doing so, the company stands to gain on the whole. For example, if one pice of the tax is taken over by the company, this would make the consumer feel the pinch of the surcharge much less and it may be that total supply of energy will be kept up at the old level.

HELPING INDUSTRY.

The Chairman also referred to some scheme of the company to help in trade revival by reducing the rates for industrial use of energy. This is a laudable proposal but it has to be pointed out that if there is any reduction going, the small consumer is entitled to it. Moreover in the big gaps in the working expenses of commercial concerns, a little less might not help; while a reduction in ordinary rates might make for more revenue altogether. It is also a more progressive policy to popularise the use of electricity.

DOUBLE TARIFF.

It is believed that the company has submitted to the Government for approval a double system of tariff. This has apparently been done after consulting British and American experts who have certified that the present tariffs are very fair. The best certificate for the fairness of the rates is the increase in consumption and the steady increase in popularity and not "expert opinion" from outside. But better than the double tariff to increase the use of electricity is the rebate system as obtains in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA PRACTICE.

The Calcutta system provides for a tariff on which substantial reduction of 33 per cent. is given for prompt payment within a specified time. In the local company's balance sheet there is as much as Rs. 11 lakhs of arrears appearing as book debts and if the rebate system is adopted the company would find its working funds increased by almost the whole of this amount. The rebate is given for payment by the subscriber at one of the offices of the company distributed in each ward of the city.

DOUBLE BENEFIT.

The system is a double benefit. The consumer finds his energy much cheaper. He increases his use of electricity. The company is benefited both in the matter of liquidity of funds and trouble about collection of small bills. It will be found quite a successful experiment and I trust the Tramways will give it a chance.

SWADESHI MILL STORES EXHIBITION.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber are to be congratulated on their organising an exhibition of mill stores of Swadeshi make, to be held by the middle of this month. It is true that there are few such articles produced in India but an exhibition of this kind brings out into relief the possibilities of the industry. Our mills are spending several lakhs annually to buy parts and subsidiaries and if some portion of this can be manufactured in India it would be a saving to the nation and would also help the mills to reduce their costs and thus be independent of protection.

WHAT IS IMMEDIATELY POSSIBLE.

While we cannot produce all the big complicated machinery of the mills, there are small wooden accessories and metal parts which could be made much cheaper here. As a matter of fact I know of one Ahmedabad firm which has reduced its annual bill for stores by a few thousands and is supplying these small parts for other mills who also benefit by the arrangement.

GOLD EXPORTS DWINDLE.

Exports of gold from India last week came down much below even the low figure I had anticipated. They were barely Rs. 65 lakhs. This is due to the fluctuating cross-rate which, it was pointed out, was making people nervous about purchasing gold in the interior. The actual price of gold itself is not so very attractive. We have now probably to look for reduced figures in the coming weeks.

"LANCASHIRE'S LAST CHANCE"

To Capture Indian Trade With Help Of "Muslim Seven Million Sterling Corporation"

The following is an extract from the "Mercantile Guardian," London:—

"I return reluctantly to the subject of the big Muslim East and West Corporation, Ltd., with its huge proposed capital of ten crores of rupees, of which apparently only a very small proportion has so far materialised. This is a venture whose aims are good and worthy of support with the proviso that its organisers must also be men of the highest commercial training and breadth of business experience.

"UNHAPPY PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES."

I gave instances last month of some unhappy preliminary activities of the organisers, and these were not of a nature to create unbounded confidence amongst the business men whose practical co-operation was solicited. Since then I have received a long letter signed by the managing governor, Syed A. H. Zaidi, asking the British people "To help us. Lip sympathy will not do. A practical form of sympathy is just now wanted. Neither the Government of India nor the home manufacturers till now have given us any help in material form. All that we have so far received is our proportionate share of discouragement from both quarters, and we fail to understand why we should go against our brethren in this country when practical instances go to show that our friends abroad are not prepared to help us."

STRANGE APPEAL.

Strange language this to come from a ten-crore or £7 1/2 million Corporation, and stranger still that the writer should ask me to give prominence to his views without realising that he is going the way not to create commercial confidence and enlist support, but its opposite. True, the letter stresses the influence that the religious heads, or 'pirs' wield: "the Pir's orders are to be obeyed at all costs by his followers." He "picks out only three at random" of his directors who may be expected to wield this remarkable influence to the ultimate glory of the Corporation, and chants their praises."

From this sadly amateurish and unpractical stuff I turn to the enclosed "circular letter which has been sent by us to-day by air mail to Home manufacturers." It begins by stating roundly: "The scheme has had the backing of the entire Muslim community in India." After much heated political matter there is a prophecy that the present repression will engender a "form of national hatred and it will be impossible for the Britisher to sell even an inch of yarn or cloth.... unless the situation is tackled by your dumping goods at any cost, and tempting terms within the next month or two," when the Muslim community, "of which this Corporation is the sole representative so far as the cloth trade is concerned, will take the situation in hand. It is finally confessed that the subscription of capital must take time."

"SWALLOWING" HIM.

I give space to this extraordinary farrago because various enquiries about the Corporation have reached me, and because a Manchester daily paper evidently received the lengthy air mail letter and swallowed Mr. Zaidi whole. At all events its news columns on January 27th commended this. "Muslims £7,000 000 Corporation" to the attention of Lancashire with a sensational streamer right across the page: "Lancashire's Last Chance to Regain Indian Trade." Doubtless publication brought other and wiser thoughts, because this particular last chance for poor old Lancashire has not since received one word of mention in that paper.

YERAVDA CHARKA

A correspondent writes:—

"Yaravada Charka" or Box-Charkha was invented by Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in the Yaravada Central Prison last year. The charkha when closed looks like a tiny suit-case and weighs not more than five and a half pounds. This Charkha thus is very useful to the travellers and people living in cities who cannot afford more space for a large Charkha. Introduction of springs and ball-bearing has made this Charkha smooth and easy running Spindle, oil-box, some slivers, and even the Winder can be accommodated inside the Charkha and then the Charkha can be closed like a suit-case.

PRICES.

	In Bombay. Rs. As. Ps.
Ordinary Yaravada Chakra	2 12 0
Polished Yaravada Chakra	3 4 0
	In Bardoli.
Ordinary Yaravada Chakra	2 8 0
Polished Yaravada Chakda	3 0 0

The Charkha and all its accessories can be had in Bombay from the Navjivan Sangh, Ashoka Building Princess St. Bombay. Or from the Khadi Saranjam Karyalay Bardoli.

KAMATHIPURA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Great Rush Of Visitors

The Swadeshi Exhibition which was opened on Friday, the 25th March had a continuous rush of visitors from different localities in "E" Ward, and more particularly from Parel and Byculla section. It was visited by nearly 15,000 to 18,000 people during the eleven days of the Exhibition.

The special feature of the success is that it was patronized by all the sections of the Ward and particularly by the Muslims and the so called "Untouchables."

The Art section was another attraction, where beautiful pieces of hand-spun and hand-woven silk embroidery cloth and other old relics were exhibited, giving the idea.

The entertainment department has been a great success in inducting various artistes and cinema proprietors to give performances during the period of the Exhibition.

The Committee was forced to extend the period of the Exhibition for a day, owing to the unmanageable rush of the visitors to the ground on the last day.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
are made having reduced cement to liquid pulp (grout) that is why they are Best and Strongest.
RAVAL & Co.,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Ordinances Kill Trade

SETH NANDLAL'S PLAIN-SPEAKING TO GOVERNMENT

Appeal To Merchants To Encourage Swadeshi

The annual general meeting of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association was held on Sunday at its office to receive and adopt the report of the Association.

The Secretary read out the report and the following is a short summary of it.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

During the year under review, the total number of membership was 300 compared with 318 for the last year.

The Marwari Commercial School which is run by this Association had on its roll during the year 265 students compared with 192 students of the last year. A special committee of 11 members was appointed for the purpose of looking after the management of the School.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the report, Seth Nandlal Banka, Chairman of the Association made a brief speech detailing the various activities of the Association during the last year and also referred to the present position of Indian trade and industry.

Though the Committee of the Association did not take any very active interest in qustions of public importance, yet the work done by the association during the year in the matter of settlement of trade disputes between the members of this Association and their constituents as well as other merchants, local and upcountry, was really progressive and satisfactory which is evident from the details of the report of the Disputes Sub-Committees.

SAVED FROM LITIGATION.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the mills selling agents, whenever they have any disputes with our members, now think it advisable to have their matters settled through this Association. Some of the mills agents are already members of this association. In my opinion, if the Disputes Sub Committees appointed from time to time by this association work efficiently, this would greatly help our members who will not have to undergo heavy expenses for resorting to courts for settlement of their disputes.

SWADESHI TO THE RESCUE.

Last year was one of great depression for the Indian Textile Industry. In sympathy with an abnormal fall in prices of raw cotton, the price of cloth also fell heavily. There was keen competition from Japan, and once it looked as if the Indian mill industry was doomed. But thanks to the Swadeshi agitation, the industry has been slowly reviving and is being greatly benefited by the Swadeshi spirit. If this Swadeshi agitation continues, I look forward to a bright future for the mill industry. If the mills are worked economically and efficiently, I do not see any reason why they should not prosper; but a comparison of the position of the Bombay mills with that of those of Ahmedabad, reveals the sad fact that there is something wrong with the manage ment of our Bombay mills. The Ahmedabad mills are at present making heavy profits and new mills are under erection whereas in Bombay the results of mills working show losses. Here I should also like to point out that though we have made several representations jointly with other associations in connection with our grievances and difficulties about the sales contract form to the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, they have so far fallen on deaf ears. I would strongly urge that at a time when the spirit is in full swing, our mill owners should afford all facilities to the trade and remove their handicaps in furtherance of the cause of Indian trade as well as in their own interest.

BAD DAYS FOR COMMISSION AGENTS.

You are aware of the sad plight of our commission agency business. On account of keen competition and want of uniformity amongst us, we are now working for our constituents for a very negligible commission of 2 or 3 annas per cent. Some of our members even go to the length of working not only without any commission, but also allow a rebate in the market price of the cloth purchased to their constituents. Times are now changing, and we should enter into other trades depending less on this commission and brokerage business.

We are also trying to establish a Joint Board of equal merchants of our association and Gamthi Fancy Cloth Merchants' Association to settle disputes between our members and those of other association. I hope the Board will soon be established.

We have purchased land for the proposed building for our school and plans have also been approved.

MERCHANTS AND ORDINANCES.

A word or two about the present political situation of the country in so far as it affects our trade and commerce. But the sword of Damocles in the shape of Ordinances hangs over all, who dare to speak anything on the general political situation. It has become almost a practice with all Government officers whenever they have occasion to do so, to advise us not to mix politics with business; but it is really a wonder how this Government which considers the boycott of foreign cloth and goods a crime, and does not stop the export of gold from this country in spite of our unanimous protests, can itself claim that it is not mixing politics with business. The only activities which may be considered as subversive in the present movement, are the No-rent, No-tax and the defiance of law moves. The commercial communities have never taken any part in any of the above activities. But it is useless to address any appeals to a Government which considers the peaceful meeting of merchants as prejudicial to public safety, and asks the merchants to trade under compulsion. The taxes are daily increasing and the Ordinances are very adversely affecting our trade. The exchange and currency policy of the Government is not dictated in the interest of India.

STOP EXPORT OF GOLD.

I would strongly appeal to our members to put forth all their energies to prevent the export of gold from India and to deal only in Swadeshi goods. If this much is done by voluntary efforts, it would greatly help the country.

In my opinion, world depression is closely connected with the problem of world currencies and the difficult questions of war reparations and debts. If silver is made a partner of gold in the currency systems of the world, it would greatly relieve the situation. Let us hope that the International Conference which is to be held in May next will be able to solve these difficult problems.

'FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY'

Difficulties Already Arise In Interpretation Of Language Of New Stamp Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bombay Act II of 1932 amending certain provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in their application to the Bombay Presidency, although a few days old, has become already in some respects, a source of doubt and difficulty to the public. The matter which is one of great importance to the commercial public, the legal profession and others, may be put briefly in this way.

Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, any conveyance where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeded Rs. 900 but did not exceed Rs. 1,000, the stamp required was Rs. 10 and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 500, it was Rs. 5.

An exception was subsequently (in 1922) made, in the case of Bombay (and certain other places) by providing an increased stamp for conveyances in such places. In Bombay, any conveyance where the amount or value of the consideration exceeded Rs. 900 but did not exceed Rs. 1000, the stamp required was Rs. 15 and for every part thereof in excess of Rs. 500, it was Rs. 7-8-0. This is followed by "Part V, Stamp duties on certain instruments in certain Cities, Extent of Part V, (S. 16). This Part extends to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi only". S. 18 provides that "notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV, in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi", the stamp required shall be as follows:—

"For the City of Bombay."

Any conveyance where the amount or value of the consideration exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 1000, the stamp required shall be Rs. 33 and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 500, it shall be Rs. 17-8-0.

"For the Cities of Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi."

Any conveyance where the amount or value of the consideration exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 0100, the stamp required shall be Rs. 24 and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 500, it shall be Rs. 12-8.

A similar provision has been made in regard to settlements and Transfers of lease by way of assignment.

The position, therefore, is that there is, in respect of conveyances, one scale of stamp rules "for the city of Bombay", another scale "for the cities of Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi" and a third scale for other paces in the Bombay Presidency.

Now the difficulty that has arisen is this. What is the true meaning of the expressions "For the city of Bombay" and "For the cities of Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi?" A conveyance may be "for the city of Bombay" in one of four different ways, viz: (1) if it is executed in the City of Bombay and relates to immoveable property situate in the city of Bombay; (2) if it is executed in the city of Bombay and relates to immoveable property situate outside Bombay; (3) if it is executed outside the city of Bombay and relates to immoveable property situate in the city of Bombay (4) if it is executed outside the city of Bombay and also relates to immoveable property situate outside the city of Bombay, but the conveyance is to be used for the purpose of the court or for or in connection with business in the city of Bombay e.g. for obtaining a loan on equitable mortgage. The question is, does the stamp prescribed by s. 18 of Act II of 1932 apply to documents falling in class (1) or (2) or (3) or (4) above mentioned or which of them.

Similar questions arise in reference to the stamp on conveyances "for the cities of Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi."

The true solution of the difficulty is of supremen and urgent necessity, in the interest of business and dealers in immoveable property generally: also for the guidance of the stamp and registration authorities throughout the Presidency. Unless an amending Act is passed, the only mode of resolving the doubt that have arisen and attaining certainty as to the true costruction of this hasty piece of revenue legislation, is an authoritative ruling of the High Court. It should be borne in mind that the legal meaning of an Act is not what the legislature intended, nor even what the legislature said. Nor is it what the Act would mean to a lawyer or layman of average intelligence and perception. It is what a competent court says that the Act means. Whichever way is adopted, either an amening Act or a test case in the High Court, it involves waste of public time and money.

It may be suggested that the duty prescribed by the present Act applies to instruments executed in Bombay, no matter where the property is situate. It is submitted, however, that that would not be correct. The 1932 Act does not, in so many words, apply to instruments, executed in Bombay, the words used being "in its application to the cities of Bombay." It is submitted that the Act should govern only conveyances of property situate in the city of Bombay.

Nor is Act II of 1932 a solitary piece of slovenly draftsmanship disfiguring the Statute Book. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has in the extent of its ambiguity been the dispair of the courts and the envy of the profession. It has invoked scathing remarks from a long suffering Bench as the following quotations show:

Sir Amberson Marten, lately Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, gave expression to his opinion on the framing of that Act in the following words:—

"In my referring judgment I have indicated some of the difficulties which appear to me to exist in construing S. 21 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. I am sensible that the above construction may in certain cases lead to what may appear to be illogical results. During the arguments before us, the more the various sections of the Act were closely examined, the more did the drafting appear defective. But this unfortunately is by no means an uncommon result in cases on this particular Act."

Mr. Justice Crump (as he then was) observed:—"There is a cynical saying that speech is given to us to conceal our thougats. The author of the saying is unknown, but it might possibly be conjectured that he was a lawyer embittered by a perusal of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. It is notoriously a badly drafted statute. It is extremely difficult to construe it as a logical whole, and parts of it are so obscure as almost to baffle inquiry. If any one says that I exaggerate, let him read and endeavour to understand sections 2 and 3. The arrangement of the subject matter is faulty; there is for instance no clear distinction between those provisions which apply to the trial of suits, and those which apply to proceedings in execution. The result has been to cause much uncertainty and much waste of time and the construction of any section is liable to lead to anomalous results. These difficulties have been further increased by the partial extension of the Act which has destroyed any coherence which it may possess as a whole. makes it a matter of uncertainty makes it a matter of uncertainly whether any section does or does not apply to any district. In these circumstances it is difficult to interpret any one section in the light of any other or to regard a decision upon one section as being in any sense a guide to the meaning of another. But until the Legislature can find time or inclination to deal with the existing chaos the courts must make the best of it and this in my judgment can only be done by confirming attention to each section as it falls to be interpreted. (Manekial v Manipatram F. B. 29 B. L. R. page 1109.)—Yours, etc.

N. N. PANDIA B.A., LL.B'
Medows St. Bombay.

Forest Satyagrahis Arrested In C. P.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, April 3.

The 3rd 'Dictator' of the Bhainsdehi Tahsil in Betul District and 4 others have been arrested for offering forest Satyagraha in in Nilgarh Government forest. His case will come up for hearing to-morrow.

Two Deshsevikas of Bhandara, who were arrested for picketing foreikn cloth shops, have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and "C" class.

VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED

Six volunteers, who were arrested for picketing shops on the model of Cawnpore pickets with Congress slogans printed on their clothes, were tried yesterday in the Court of Mr. Mukerjee, Magistrate First Class and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. Three volunteers, who were arrested for distributing Congress bulletins on the occasion of the presentation of the Municipal Address to Sir P. C. Ray, were also sentenced to similar term of imprisonment.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 4.

Jute shares opened quiet in sympathy with an easier hessian market and only a limited business was put through. Towards the close a better feeling developed and the market closed firm at the best of day. Coals were dull with a small business passing. In teas the undertone kept steady although trading was on a restricted scale. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations.:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 61-2, 4 per cent. Loan 1931/36 97-8, ditto 1960/70 78-8, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 100/11, 5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 91, ditto 1945/55 98-12, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 100-2.

Banks:—Imperial Bank Fully paid 1,000.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 77.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3-3, New Victoria ordy. 1-6.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 8-12, Raneegunge 29, Sendra 5.

Jutes:—Albion 232, Barnagore 155, Budge Budge pref. 110 Caledonian pref. 110, Cheviot 191 Clive ordy. 12-12, Clive A pref. 107, Ganges 160 odd lot, Howrah 32-4, Hukumchand 19-4, Kamarhatty pref. 94, Kamarhatty 322 Kankinarrah 303, Lawrence pref. 108-8, Northbrook 45-8, ditto pref. 108-8, Reliance 56-8 ditto pref. 94-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical ordy. 187, Bengal Telephone ordy. 9, Indian Galvanizing 7-10 cum div. Hoogly Flour 11-12, Madan Theatres 1-11, Sugar shares Carew & Co. 13-12, Champaran 21-4, Samastipur 14-10, Teas.—East Indian 9-8, Pooboong 17-4 Sungma 8-12, Tumsong 18 cum div.

Debentures:—4 per cent. 1904/34 Calcutta Municipal Debentures, 93.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

April 4.

Tottori Maru, Inceda, Karachi.
Begum, Robb, Java.
Howra, Keyees, Mombassa.

DEPARTURES.

April 5.

Gazana, McGregor, Bhownagar

LOADING

April 4.

Steamer Sherala for Calcutta.
Steamer Ganbada for Rangoon.
Steamer Gandara for Bhownager.

S. S. Tottori Maru,:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tottori Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Begum:—The T M Company's steamer Begum, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Howra: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Howra arrived in harbour yesterday from Mombassa with a general cargo.

S. S. Gzana:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Gargana, will sail to-day for Bhownager with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

April, 4.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London: 21 bales animal skin, W. Esmail: 1 bales animal skin A. L. Hassam 37 cases brissbs, M. M. & Co.; 2 pots palma rose oil. M. Bhuta & Co.; 800 bags groundnut seed, P. E. Bros.; 4 bales animal skin, I. Falzulla.

For Marseilles:—2614 bags castor seed. K. Dexchand & Co.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool: 75 bales woolraw Eastern Wool Trading Co.; 8 bales wool raw, C. Lister & Co.; 66 bales wool raw, W. Lotham & Co.; 200 bales wool raw, E. Mavji & Co.; 35 bales wool raw, J. Trading Co.; 68 bales wool raw, M. Motilal; 87 bales cotton thread waste. Indian Produce Export and Co.; 100 bales cotton thread waste, V. A. Sane; 25 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mill; 200 bags groundnuts Ishwardas & Co.; 650 bags ground nut cakes, J. Trawers & Sons; 69 bags linseed J. Trawers & Sons; 26 bales wool raw, Anglo Siam Corporation; 12 bales wool raw, C & W. Smith Ltd.; 73 bales wool raw, M. Nissim.

For Marseilles:—25 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & Co.

For Antwerp:—83 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export & Co.; 132 bales cotton fly. M. Chandulal & Co.; 140 bags gum karaya. N. Moolji & Co.; 187 bags mustard seed, T. S. Thadani & Sons.

S. S. Masula for London:—624 linseed cakes, M. Hoosein & Sons 150 bags, cotton and woollen rags, E. Noorbhoy; 100 drum castor oil, Swastika Oil Mill.

For Antwerp:—624 bags linseed cakes M. Hoosein & Sons; 640 bags groundnut cakes M. Hoosein & Sons.

S. S. City of Manchester for Liverpool:—250 bales cotton thread waste, M. Fofatlal & Co.

For Manchester:—75 bales cotton thread waste. Bombay Waste Manufacturing Co.; 250 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill; 125 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Dunkirk:—2670 bags ground nut kernals K. M. Nathoo; 40 bales wool raw, B. J. Calcuttawala.

For Glasgow:—500 bales bone swends, Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw, B. Mavji & Co.

S. S. Neuenfels for Hamburg:—125 bales cotton fly, L. O. Vora.

S. S. Kagamaru for Moji:—600 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Kidderpore for Shanghai: 1110 bales cotton raw, G. M. Kaisha.

S. S. Tottori Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, G. M. Kaisha.

For Hongkong:—60 bundle gum olibbonum, A. Abdulla & Sons.

IMPORTS.

April, 4.

S. S. Wilderfels, Agent L. Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg:—236 drums chemicals; 930 drums whale oil; 220 drums dyes; 62 drums M. A. F. oil; 3007 plates spelter; 175 cases slates; 257 cases sewing machinery; 205 cases E.ware; 63 cases iron flangs; 309 cases beer; 400 cases paper; 230 cases lamps 41 cases glass ware; 80 cases globes; 75 cases rly. wood; 202 bundle pipes; 150 bundle wire netting; 100 bundle copper sheets; 935 bundle Y. M. circles; 300 bundle Y M sheets; 665 bags sugar; 80 bags carnag seed; 138 cases tiles; 3040 bundle timber; 155 bags salt cakes.

From Bremen:—850 cases glass ware; 80 cases bolts and nuts; 250 cases slates; 20 cases paper; 54 cases wine; 600 cases springs; 50 cases copped sheets; 71 cases stoves; 64 cases motor covers; 525 rolls wire; 115 cases beer; 100 cases barytes; 176 cks. chemicals.

From Antwerp:—560 drums dyes dry; 53 drums varnish; 60 drums zinc white; 120 drums colour; 1050 cks. chemical; 63 cases switches; 103 cases tyres; 240 cases glass ware; 280 cases milk; 40 cases ghee; 150 cases glucose 220 bags farma; 270 bags dextrine 505 bundle steel plates; 499 bundle steel circles; 250 bundle sleepers; 170 bundle rivets; 171 bunde tiles; 473 bundle bolts and nuts; 660 bundle nails; 545 bundle pavel pines; 250 bundle galv sheets. 1950 cases vegetable product; 300 cases woshers; 100 cases straw boards; 1381 rolls wire; 75 bales art silk yarn; 380 bags chalk; 2750 bundle tubes; 902 cases beer.

From Port Said:—225 bags oranges; 17 bags lemons; 500 bales cotton; 256 bundle wood.

S. S. Djainbi, Agent L. Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg:—698 plates spelter; 309 cases beer; 55 cases camphor; 700 cases slates; 125 cases paper; 103 cases pby. wood 227 cases bolts and nuts; 100 cases silk yarn; 50 cases salt; 94 cases tin ware; 104 cases E.ware; 100 cases globes; 574 bundle Y. M. sheets and circles; 653 bundle tubes; 338 bundle copper sheets; 285 drums spirits; 160 drmus dyes; 228 M. A. foil; 1125 drums whale oil; 422 drums chemicals; 305 cases lamps; 693 rolls wire; 1866 cks. cellulose.

From Bremen:—114 cases hinges; 145 cases beer; 190 cases wood plup; 500 cases wire; 203 cases paper; 178 cases glass ware; 55 cases tin ware; 55 bundle copper rods; 41 bundle copper sheets.

From Antwerp?1003 bundle hooks; 350 bundle galre sheets; 399 bundle rods; 260 bundle plates 570 bundle nails; 100 bundle tiles 150 bundle glass ware; 120 bundle bolts and nuts; 480 cases starch; 350 cases vegetable product; 30 cases silk yarn; 73 drum colour; 1184 bundle wire; 40 cases milk.

From Rotterdam:—117 drum chemicals; 65 cases schanapps; 30 cases silk yarn; 980 cases dextrine; 130 cases cheese; 580 cases farina; 75 cases silk yarn; 45 cases wine; 110 cases beer; 290 cases paper; 180 cases soap; 100 cases glucose; 1235 drum dyes dry; 400 drum dyes paste; 3000 bags starch; 125 bundle copper sheets; 315 bundle tubes 1850 cases vegetable product.

From Messiua:—105 bags furmice stones.

From Port Said:—25 bales cotton.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-4-32

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-45 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official brometer reading 0.001 inch for every form of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SKILL! INTELLIGENCE! SKILL!

SOLVE and WIN Rs: 1,500

'MISSING LETTERS' COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000
SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500

ENTRY FEE: Rs. 2 for the first Entry and Re. 1 for each subsequent entry.

CLOSING DATE EXTENDED UPTO 23-4-1 32

The Director's decision will be final and legally binding. P. O. Receipts for M. Os should be affixed to the solutions. ENTRIES MAY BE SUBMITTED ON PLAIN PAPER.

OUR RULES ARE BINDING TO THE COMPETITORS. ENTRIES MUST BE SIGNED.

Entries, communications and requests for leaflets should be addressed to:—

THE DIRECTOR, MODERN PUZZLES,
1692, Sir Chinubhai Road, AHMEDABAD (Bombay Presidency).

NO.	PUZZLE WORDS	CLUE.	SOLUTION.
1	x x x x M A N	A Hindu God	
2	x A x	Head-gear.	
3	H A x x x x A x	A Great Carthaginian Statesman.	
4	B I x x N x R	A Native State in Rajputana, India.	
5	x O x S E	An animal	
6	P L x x T	A Fold.	
7	x O x x E Y	A Rider.	
8	x S x O x A	A Great Buddhist Emperor.	
9	x L x S H	A Red Glow on the Face.	
10	x x O T	A Stain.	
11	C x x I O x S	Overflowing.	
12	H x x L x R	Leader of Nazis in Germany.	
13	x Y x R A	A Water-serpent with many heads.	
14	L x S S x x	A Sweet-heart.	
15	R E x x x x	A Set-back.	

THE DIRECTOR, MODERN PUZZLES,
1692, Sir Chinubhai Road,
Ahmedabad (Bombay Presidency).

AMERICAN COTTON FIGUES.

Bombay, April 4.

F.B. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date		
2-4-32	9093000	8384000
Receipts yesterday		
2-4-32	8000	7000
Exports to date		
2-4-32	6931000	5728000
Stock at Ports		
1-4-32	4363000	3707000
Stock at Interior Towns		
1-4-32	1846000	1313000
Stock at Liverpool		
1-4-32	878000	1141000
Visible Supply		
1-4-32	8915000	7351000
Quantity in Sight		
1-4-32	13619000	12200000
Quantity out of Sight		
1-4-32	9904000	7938000

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 1
(In thousands)

Total in Sight (Excluding linters) season to-date 13,619; this week 194; season 1930-31 12,200

Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters) season to-date 4,274; this week 112; season 1930-31 3,844

Exports from U S Ports season to-date 8,313, this week 174; season 1930 31 5,654

Of which to Japan season to-date 1,991; this week 27; season 1930-31 944

Of which to China season to-date 894; this week 23; season 1930-31 279

Of which to Great Britain season to-date 1,001; this week 29; season 1930-31 955

Of which to Germany season to-date 1,279; this week 31; season 1930-31 1,461

Stock at New York this week 206.

Stock at U. S. Ports this week 4,363

Stock at U. S. Interior Towns this week 1,846

World's visible Supply this week 10,842

Of which American cotton this week 8,915

Forwarded to world's Mills (Excluding linters) season to-date 9,904; this week 289; season 1930-31 7,938

Receipts at U. S. Ports season to-date 9,085; this week 121; season 1930-31 8,377

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool: 1st April:

Total forwarded season to-date 1,70; this week 43; season 1930-31 1,361

East Indian Forwarded season to-date 136; this week 1; season 1930-31 162

Total Stock this week 878.

East Indian Stocks this week 24.

"TALK WITH SPIRITS"

And communicate with your departed friends and relatives. Also get your difficulties solved. Know your stolen objects, get enlightened about your past, present and future, with this new invention MEDIA DE SPIRITSE. Simple to act. Make haste to get one for Rs. 3|- postage free.
M|S. AMERICAN OCCULT HOUSE,
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Much of the weakness, anæmic conditions and nerve trouble to which some adults are subject could have been avoided by a regular course of Virol in early childhood. Now is the important time to give Virol whilst the child's constitution is in the making!

Virol is the food which enables the body to create living tissues. The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Growing Children need VIROL

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WHY NOT BOYCOTT JAPAN?

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

A correspondent writes to the "New Republic":—

As recent editorials in "The New Republic" indicate, the peace movement to-day is divided as much as ever upon the question of economic sanctions against an aggressor. One group, represented by various League of Nations societies, supports the application of sanctions, provided they are international in character and are taken only after Japan has been adjudged guilty of having illegally resorted to war. A second group, ably led by the New Republic, opposes sanctions on the ground "that the peace among nations cannot be kept by force or the fear of force." There is grave danger that, as a result of this division, the institution of war will emerge triumphant. In the following paragraphs I shall attempt to demonstrate that opposition to sanctions is unsound.

In arguing that an economic boycott would lead to "war", the opponents of economic sanctions make no distinction between economic pressure and armed force. That this distinction is justified, however, is shown by the fact that Mahatma Gandhi, the world's leading pacifist, supports a boycott of British goods as a "non-violent" means of obtaining independence. Moreover, the New Republic which, I assume, is opposed to "violence", warmly supports the right of labour to strike despite the fact that a strike may injure many "innocent" people. There is no difference in principle between a labour strike and an international boycott. Both are economic measures of force directed toward a social purpose. Harmful as its ultimate effects may be, a boycott is less destructive and more humane than a bombardment. Economic pressure is an effective process of bringing a people to recognise their international obligations without necessarily resulting in the loss of life. Since Japan produces its food at home or obtains it from Manchuria, economic pressure would not starve the Japanese people; by terminating Japanese exports of silk, however, such pressure would starve the Japanese military machine. Moreover, the Japanese people could at any time escape the consequences of a boycott by obliging their government to alter its course.

ILL-FOUNDED APPREHENSION.

The fear that a boycott will lead to "war" seems also to be based on the assumption that to make a boycott effective it would be necessary to establish a naval blockade of Japanese ports. Actually, however, all that is necessary is legislation by foreign governments prohibiting the entrance of Japanese goods into their territories and preventing the clearance of exports to Japan. Because of its vital dependence on foreign trade, such action would soon bring Japan to terms, no matter what resistance it should attempt to offer; instead of a world "war" resulting from such a boycott, peace would be quickly restored.

FAILURE OF "MORAL SUASION"

"Moral suasion" having failed in the present crisis, it is more clear than ever that if a genuine international community is to be established, some form of coercion against a state illegally embarking on war is as essential as a police force within a state. It is contended, however, that there is a fundamental difference between the arrest of an individual and the coercion of a nation; in the former case, it is said, the guilty person alone is penalized, while in the latter, suffering is inflicted upon "innocent" and "guilty" individuals alike. This contrast overlooks the fact that an offense committed by or punishment imposed upon a given individual inevitably affects "innocent" members of his family as well as himself. It is impossible, moreover, for anyone who believes in the principle of human solidarity to admit that a people can or should be immunized from the consequences of the acts of their government. Should such a principle be established, governments would become completely irresponsible.

The desire to prevent the suffering of "innocent" people is thoroughly praiseworthy. Nevertheless, greater suffering to "innocent" Chinese (not to mention the Japanese soldier whose lives are being lost and the Japanese citizens who will have to pay the bills), is being and will be caused by the uncontrolled progress of the Japanese military machine than would be caused to "innocent" Japanese by the imposition of an effectively applied international boycott. To-day the Chinese people who are victims of Japanese agression are more "innocent" than the Japanese people who last week returned an overwhelming majority for the military party. Those who argue against a boycott on humanitarian grounds thus show far more solicitude for the Japanese than for the Chinese.

FOREIGN TRADE AND MILITARISM.

To escape from this conclusion, one might argue that while the outside world is not responsible for the damage done by Japan to China it would be responsible for injury done by an international boycott against "innocent" Japanese. This argument overlooks the fact that Japanese militarism could not exist except for the continuance of Japanese foreign trade upon its present basis. To insist, as The New Republic does, upon "business as usual" with Japan is indirectly to underwrite Japanese militarism. During the World War it was possible to make a case for "neutral" rights. To-day the status of war is radically different from that in 1914. At that time war was legal and there were no adequate means of determining whether or not states had violated their obligations. To-day war has been "outlawed" and institutions have been established for the settlement of disputes by pacific means. If the only answer of the outside world to a power which deliberately defies these institutions is to insist on the right of belligerent trade, then all hope of doing away with war must disappear. Should the United States, despite the anti-war pact, now adopt a policy of trading with aggressor states, the result will be not only that we shall derive profits from a supposedly outlawed institution but that sooner or later we shall be drawn into war, as in 1917, in order to defend economic "interests."

Some opponents of an economic boycott nevertheless favour an embargo on the export of arms and loans to Japan. In an age when the distinction between combatants and noncombatants has disappeared, the differentiation between goods in general and armaments is of little value. Neither is there much difference between an embargo upon the export of goods for cash and such export upon credit. The danger of adopting a halfway embargo is that it will create needless irritation without effectively stopping hostilities.

A ROMANTIC THEORY.

Others urge that despite the failure to check Japan by "moral suasion," matters should be allowed to take their course, since Japan will ultimately suffer from its present venture and China ultimately will triumph. Would that this romantic theory that Good always conquers Evil were sound! This theory, however, could be applied to any war in history, and if true, it would make all peace machinery unnecessary. What it overlooks is the tremendous amount of suffering caused by the process of war—suffering which cannot be obliterated by the ultimate triumph of Good. Japan may not be strong enough to conquer and successfully exploit China; but it will probably prove strong enough to throw China into complete anarchy and bring about the utter demoralization of the Orient. Such a result is bound to be harmful to the Japanese and all other peoples. For this very reason any process leading to such a result should be arrested as soon as possible. The weakness of Secretary Stimson's refusal to recognize the legal validity of any settlement made by Japan in violation of the anti-war pact is that it does nothing to prevent the suffering caused by war. Moreover, it is doubtful whether this "legal" sanction alone will be any more effective in checkmating Japan than non-recognition has been in forcing Soviet Russia to pay its debts or the 1923 Cenrtal American Treaty has been in present revolution.

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COMPENSATION FOR HUSBAND

£10,000 Damages

The wife as a commercial proposition from a divorce court damages point of view—that has been a matter of direction by Mr. Justice Langton to juries charged with the assessment of value.

It is not the duty of a divorce jury to punish the man who seals another man's wife, however much a jury may like to deal out punishment.

"You may think he is a very bad man to come between husband and wife," says this judge, "but that is not the basis upon which you have to assess damages. You must address your minds as commercially as possible to the question of loss."

And this: "If one looks at it from a commercial standpoint it is not much good to give rein to your feelings, and mulct a man in £10,000 damages when as far as we can see he will never see £10,000 if he lives to be a hundred."

TAKES £100 LESS.

One jury were £100 higher than the estimated loss of a wife, or it may be the amount the husband expects a co-respondent is able to pay.

At any rate, Mr. William John Luxton, a storekeeper employed by the Admiralty at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford, claimed £200, and the jury, without any knowledge of the claim, made an award of £300.

Mr. Luxton proved the adultery of his wife, Lavinia Ellen, with Charles George Daysh, a chief supply petty-officer of the Royal Navy, whom they met out in Bermuda in 1921, and who, as was said, made their home his own home.

Later, after returning to England, the wife left home, and in a note she left behind said she was joining the co-respondent in Malta.

The husband was granted a decree nisi and was said to be content to take as damages the amount he had claimed.

THE COMMON PURSE

A commercially lower view of the loss to a husband was taken by a jury who heard of the troubles of Mr. Thomas Derriman, a paperhanger, of Rodney-road, Walworth. His wife, Rose Lilian, had gone off, and the jury thought £60 would meet the loss and this was the amount Talbot Ernest Hemment, a builder's yard foreman with a wife and family, was ordered to pay.

A point, in a commercial sense, for the jury was that the wife as a cleaner at a school brought into the common purse a sum of 30s. a week.

After her husband began to be troubled with asthma and bronchitis, the domestic relations became strained and shortly after a fourth child was born to the wife in January, 1930, she left home for good and was later found to be occupying rooms with the ???????

GOLDEN-VOICED TENOR

Caruso's Tomb Opened

A key grated in the lock of a black mausoleum in Naples Cemetery last week, and one of the queerest graveyard ceremonies ever known was begun.

The body of Enrico Caruso, the golden-voiced tenor, was stripped of the clothing which had covered it for the past twelve months, and gentle hands fitted upon it a new suit of the latest cut.

It was the last wish of the dying singer that his body should be embalmed and preserved so that his tiny child Gloria, two years old at the time of his death, should be able to see him.

"Enrico wished that Gloria should see him as he was," said Mrs. Caruso, "and when she is an appropriate age she will be taken to the mausoleum and shown her father. Afterwards the tomb will be locked and never opened again.

"Naturally, in keeping with the preservation of the body, the clothes must be kept in good order. So once every year my husband's old clothes are taken off and a new suit placed upon him. If I can I shall go to see him. Tito Schipa, his friend, will be there."

Schipa is rumoured to be the head of a mysterious secret society of 48 (Caruso was 48 at his death, which carries out the changing of the singer's clothes.

"Enrico's face is still marvellously preserved," said Tito. "The cheeks still have all their original colouring."

GIRL'S LOVE FOR COLOURED MAN

"You said you would give me anything, so be a darling and send the money for me to come to London."

This was stated to be an extract from a letter written by a 14-year-old girl to Albert Stowe, aged 28, a coloured man from Lagos, Nigeria, whose address was given as St. George's street, London, E. I. and who was charged at Exeter with abduction.

Stowe, who said that he had been earning his living by appearing in shows in native costume, complete with spears, etc., was arrested by a detective while sitting with the girl at a table in a cafe in the East End of London.

He was formerly in charge of a midget golf course at Exeter, where, it was stated, the girl used to go on Sunday afternoons, unknown to her parents, to receive lessons. In another letter the girl wrote:—

"You must send me the money, as my life in Exeter is terrible, and if you don't the next thing you will hear of me will be that I am floating in the canal.

The girl declared in evidence that they were only pals. Stowe, who expressed his desire to make the girl his wife, was committed to the Assizes for trial, bail being allowed.

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WILLYS SIXES and EIGHTS
also
WILLYS KNIGHTS
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Attractive Prices
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Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

If it's BAYER it's good!
CAFIASPIRIN please!
The chemist will be particularly pleased to sell it to you because he knows that the integral worth of 'CAFIASPIRIN' makes contented customers.
'CAFIASPIRIN' spells *quality* of the highest order, being of excellent effect and purity and thoroughly harmless. The world renowned BAYER-CROSS guarantees this.
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Safe and Effective

WHEN disease and sickness, and perhaps death, come into your home—it is probably due to a flying, crawling, or creeping insect. Insects are known to be one of the most dangerous of disease carriers. Protect yourself and your home—spray Flit.

Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, moths, bed bugs, ants, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

Look for the soldier on the yellow can with the black band

Spray FLIT

REG. TRADE MARK

For your protection, Flit is sold only in sealed cans.

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STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE:—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

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DECADENT ROMANTIC POETRY

A Critical View Of Laurence Binyon's Work

Reviewing the "Collected Poems of Laurence Binyon", in the "Sunday Times," Mr. Dilys Powell states:—

Mr. Binyon's greatest success was achieved by his war verse and by the two post-war odes, "The Sirens" and "The Idols." But in mood and style his work belongs to a pre-war period: and it was not with the younger generation that the success was made. To post-war readers and writers and critics of verse his work seems pontifical, unexciting, and immoderate in nothing save its solemnity. Yet he is "established," a "safe" poet: why?

The first thing that strikes one on reading his poetry to-day is its adherence to romantic conventions.

Dark is the stair, and humid the old walls
Wherein it winds, on worn stones, up the tower.

That was written about the beginning of the century; no poet with modern sympathies could write "humid the old walls" to-day. Everywhere in these two volumes we find the ponderous adjectival phrase for the trivial reflection:—

And ruddy in trembling waves the light
Flushes cheeks of wondering boys
Assembled, their lips parted and eyes bright,
As the medicine-seller his magic herb expounds.
Or some old man displays his painted toys.

Mr. Binyon cannot see the builders' mates lugging a lintel stone across a scaffolding without telling how.

.....the hot veins swell
And sweat-drops upon hand and forehead start.

He cannot pass the familiar London street excavation without a rhetorical question:—

But who is this, that by the brazier red
Encamped in his rude hut,
With many a sack about his shoulder spread
Watches with eye unshut?

(Fortunately the task was not complicated by the attempt to watch with the eye shut.) Eighteenth century verse can elaborate the obvious without appearing ridiculous; Mr. Binyon is too near us in time for his diction to have even the quaintness of the archaic.

"THE SIRENS"

And his moral conclusions, too achieve an inexorable banality. A group of navvies hammering on a stake reminds him of the Fates beating out.

..... in obscure span
The fiery destiny of man.

Even a tram-ride provokes a digression on the saecular march of humanity. In the latest verse, it is true, there is greater freedom and richness both of language and of thought:—

Mariners, O mariners!
I heard a voice cry; Home, come home!
Here is the rain-fresh earth; leaf-changing seasons; here
Spring the flowers; and here, older than memory, peace
Tastes on the air sweet as honey in the honeycomb.
Smells not the hearth-smoke better than spices of India?
Are not children's kisses dearer than ivory and pearls?
And sleep in the hill kinder than nameless water
And the cold, wandering foam?

There are in "The Sirens" passages which give the impression of nobility and strength. But even here the effect is often produced by over-weighted phrasing:

Unshapen spilth and blaze of molten ore.
On glimmerless abysses' oozy floors
..the frosty flame-apparelled mystery of brain-intoxicating sharp sapphire

—one wonders what Miss Sitwell would say to the "texture" of these lines.

MANUFACTURED POETRY

His poetry, in short, communicates no excitement to the modern reader of verse; why, then, the reputation. Partly, I think, because the desire for excitement in poetry is characteristic of the present generation but not of the last. Mr. Binyon represents the end of a tradition which began with Wordsworth. Wordsworth could at his best communicate a profound excitement, but he also perfected a style capable of profound dullness. Throughout the nineteenth century the vitality of romanticism ebbed, leaving often nothing more than the conventions of style; readers grew used to the diffused moderate sentiment, the dignified appeal, and ceased to expect anything more pointed or concentrated.

Mr. Binyon retains the form of decadent romantic poetry without supplying anything beyond the obvious content. His verse is manufactured, as Mathew Arnold's was manufactured, but without the technical grace, the sincerity, above all the acute feeling for literary beauty which often lifted Arnold's verse into poetry. Some readers may still derive pleasure from meeting throughout his work the expected, the familiar thought in the expected familiar mould. To others his readiness to break into metre on commonplace pretexts is merely frivolous, and the tepid facile emotion of his verse merely an excuse for the exploitation of a moribund tradition.

Film

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GEMS TOO RARE TO BE MELTED

Relics Of A £1,000,000 Collection

Forty snuff-boxes, part of a famous collection, were sold for £15,000 in London in mail week.

They were brought to Harris & Co., of Piccadilly, to be melted down during the "Gold Rush."

"Of course, we could not consent to have them melted down," a member of the firm said.

"They were exquisite pieces, some of them of the finest examples of the Louis Quinze period, and were decorated with enamels and jewels."

A necklace, probably won by an Italian Queen, was amongst the pieces of antique jewellery received. It was one of the main pieces of a collection which was bought for £1,000,000 a few years ago.

"The necklace," it was stated by a director of the firm, "is one of the most beautiful pieces of jewellery that we have seen. Each of the twenty-eight sections is of gold and enamel, set with diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones. The period is sixteenth century, and it was at one time in the celebrated Kahn Collection, which was valued several years ago at £1,000,000. It was regarded as the gem of the collection, which was dispersed in France a year or two ago.

"We bought it from a lady whose name we are not at liberty to divulge. We may offer it to one of the museums here, but I fear it may be too expensive for any of them, and it will probably have to go abroad. It is now in the bank."

BIGGEST RUSH SINCE KLONDYKE.

Bullion brokers believe that the rush to sell gold is ending. Mr. S. S. Abelson, a partner in a city firm of bullion refiners, says that since the country "went off gold" his firm had bought, first in comparatively small amounts, and later in a daily torrent, no less than £4,000,000 worth of sovereigns and gold articles.

"Now I think that the biggest gold rush since the Klondyke has gone for ever. I do not think there will ever be a greater stampede to sell.

"Sovereigns and gold in other forms are still coming in, but the daily torrent, which reached a peak of £100,000 worth a day, has become a rivulet."

MAN OF 1,500,000 BUTTERFLIES

Death Of Ardent Naturalist

Mr. James John Joicey, the naturalist and entomologist who, it was stated in the Bankruptcy Court about five years ago, was unable to live on £20,000 a year, and who spent thousands of pounds in collecting butterflies, has died at his home, The Hill, Witley, Surrey. He was 61 years of age.

The only son of the late Major William Joicey, a Durham coal-owner, of Sunningdale Park, Berks Mr. Joicey was educated at Aysgarth School, Yorkshire, and Hertford College, Oxford. Major Joicey was a millionaire, but it was stated during the bankruptcy proceedings that he left none of his money to his son.

Mr. Joicey travelled widely in Europe, India, China, Japan, Burma and America, collecting butterflies as he went, and he also employed dozens of agents in all parts of the world to send specimens home to him. Normally, he got about 1,000 specimens a month from them. The whole collection, which had been forty years in making, numbered more than 1,500,000 and was valued by him at £50,000, was made on strictly scientific principles.

He possessed the second largest private collection of butterflies in the world, which included one of the two only known specimens of the butterfly Charaxes Fournierae. This was the most valuable insect in his possession, and was acquired by Mr. Joicey in the Congo forest in April, 1931.

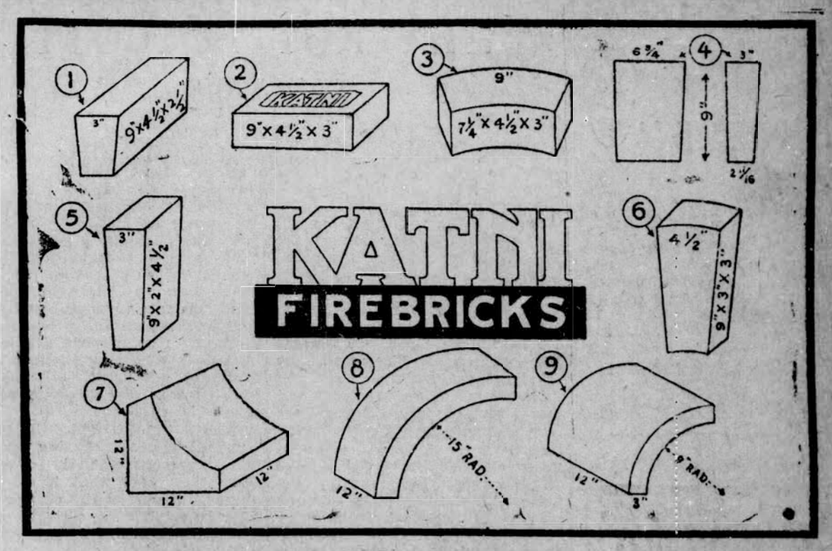
RULING PASSION OF LIFE.

Some years ago, Mr. Joicey stated that he had collected about 17,000 butterflies from all parts of the world during the previous twelve months. "The work has been the ruling passion of my life" he said, "and although I am now spending £7,000 a year, I don't think I am extravagant, as my researches and investigations will be of great value to the nation."

On his estate of 3,000 acres he had eight "keepers" to look after his treasures.

It was always his intention to bequeath his collection to the nation, and many of his rare specimens have already been given to the British Museum.

In 1925 he gave 40,000 specimens. Four years later he presented it with the whole of his collection of butterflies from South and Central America, numbering 5,000 to 6,000 specimens, and including 88 types.



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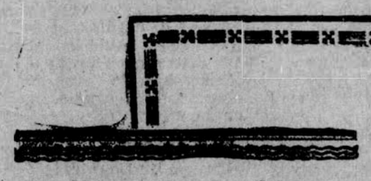

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New Tax Bill Promote Short Covering

MARKET DOES NOT RESPOND TO WEATHER NEWS

5 To 15 Per Cent Reduction In Acreage

Selling in the early part of the last week was stimulated by reports from Washington creating apprehensions regarding the balancing of the U. S. A. Budget, state Reuter's cable review.

BETTER PROGRESS WITH TAX- BILL.

"However later Washington advices indicating better progress with the Tax-Bill promoted covering, but demand tapered off on rallies and the market later brokestill lower under renewed selling on the weakness of the Stock market and the proposed taxation on dealings on the produce and Stock Exchanges."

ACREAGE REDUCTION 5 TO 15 PER CENT.

"Rains have further delayed farmwork but considerable progress has been made; the market does not yet show much response to weather news. Opinions regarding acreage reduction range from five to fifteen per cent. The break in Futures has apparently failed to disturb the holders of spot cotton in the South and, while demand is quiet, offerings have been light with the basis steady."

Bombay, April 4.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by weakness of Wall Street, but later on prices advanced partially under short covering. Co-operative marketing Associations are selling futures, but shorts are covering and prices are well maintained. There is still no fresh demand and private acreage estimates show a reduction ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. The preparations for the next crop are progressing favourably and there is nothing in the general situation to arrest the attention of operators. However there is now no selling pressure and market is awaiting fresh developments. After recent decline in the prices of raw cotton, we see no reason for any important decline in the near future and prefer purchases for quick terms.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points and during the first half hour prices registered a further decline of 7 points on selling influenced by weakness of the Wall Street market. Later on prices rallied about 3 to 4 points from the lowest level and the brief season of two hours closed at a net decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.25c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.13c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market opened quiet and featureless at a rise of 3 to 4 points in sympathy with overnight New York close. The market was hesitating at the opening but it improved on trade calling and on decline in sterling-dollar cross rate. The market closed at a net rise of 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 4.78d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 10 points with May 5.03 and July 4.81. Egyptian cotton futures ring was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 15 to 8 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady on short covering. Sakel May closed at a rise of 12 points at 12.10 and Upper April advanced 20 points at 9.94.

AMERICAN BUDGET SEEMS BALANCED.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Prices ruled easier in sympathy with securities and disturbing Far Eastern news. The American Budget seems to be balanced with new taxations and it is believed the heavy tax on securities may divert speculative interests to commodities.

The American Senate passing the Democratic amendment to the Tariff Act favouring reduction in non-competitive commodities is well received by the trade but pending the Presidential Election result in Germany operators seem disinclined to hold large commitments.

With regard to Sterling the general opinion seems to be that though Britain's financial position is now much healthier the recent flow of speculative short term funds to London is not conducive to any immediate appreciation in Sterling in view of the impending conferences and the uncertainty as to their results.

The recent attitude of the American Government in accommodating several democratic ameliorative measures is evidence of the determination to face the grave economic conditions and should there be any change in Government's policy prior to the Election of the Presidential candidates next month a better feeling is expected.

Cotton at about 5 cents in the interioir and comparatively favourable prices for cereals seems likely to cause a reduction of over 10 per cent in acreage and with the world's spinners takings to date being over 2 million bales ahead of last year's figures there will likely be less pressure from stock holders to sell at below 6 cents.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 6.19 plus 01 lowest 6.10 —08
New York July highest 6.34 (opening) lowest 6.27 (10-32 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—

"Cotton acreage decrease estimates so far very disappointed sentiment pessimistic, fearing Farm Board may unload July."

"New York cables Co-operatives continue selling futures. Chicago cables wheat, increasing crop complaints South."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Effect balancing American budget offset by dislike new taxes, Hungary, Austria, Greece, Bulgaria on verge financial collapse. Germany compelled adopt severer exchange restrictions. France further reduced import quotas manufactured goods. Practical steps to temporarily relieve situation under discussion meanwhile position critical. Trade declines; some cotton business waiting pending steadier markets. Ideas acreage reduction now only five to ten per cent."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Cotton continues reflect legislative uncertainty and weak stock market. Reiterate preference buying on recessions.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:

11-12 a.m.: Scarcity of contracts.

5-45 p.m.: Better weather. Market very sensitive to Stock Exchange.

BOMBAY STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Assn Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 31st March 11,90,925

Same time last season 23,91,311

Exports from 1st Sept to 31st March:—

United Kingdom 1931-32 13,601 1930-31 49,215
Continent 1931-32 82,076 1930-31 3,43,349
China 1931-32 1,50,116 1930-31 2,22,660
Japan 1931-32 3,67,833 1930-31 9,88,925
Coast Ports 1931-32 26,218 1930-31 13,527
U. S. A. 1931-32 25 1930-31 783
Total 1931-32 6,39,869 1930-31 16,18,459

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept 1931 to 31st March 1932 1,16,741

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1931 to 31st March 1932 4,75,702

Same period last year 4,67,080

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 31st March 1932 6,35,395

Same time last year 9,23,174

KARACHI STATISTICS

Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources):—

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept to 16th March 5,97,073

Total for the corresponding period last season 8,90,565

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept to 16th Mar 4,7 ,481

Bombay Cotton

STALE LONG L IQUIDATION

Healthy Undertone

The stale long liquidation in Broach A/M contract has improved the technical situation of the local forward cotton market. The general opinion is in favour of a moderate rise of about Rs. 15/ per candy in the near future.

The special feature of to-day's session was the commencement of business in Broach J/A. delivery. Those bulls who believe in a rise of cotton prices, transferred their long interest to Broach J/A. delivery from A/M. delivery.

PRICES OPEN WEAK.

The market opened weak at Rs. 186/ for Broach A/M. delivery and Rs. 192/8 for July &/or August delivery. The premium paid for the later month was Rs. 6/8. At the opening there was as scattered buying which hardened prices by annas eight and Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 193/.

DECLINE ON LIQUIDATION

At this level there was state long liquidation in Broach A/M. delivery, prices which resulted in a decline of Rs. 5/ with A/M. Rs. 180/ and J/A. Rs. 187/8. At this level it seems that the longs liquidated and prices rallied. It is understood that now there is very little long interest left in Broach A/M. delivery and those who are still long are willing to take up tenders.

TECHNICAL SITUATION HEALTHY.

Unlike Oomra D/J. position, the local market at present has discounted fully the effect of bearish factors. The market is now short and any attempt to cover the unprotected interest is bound to result in a sharp rally. It will be well to remember that we have a very small crop and in a rising market it will be almost impossible to cope with the demand without rise in values. We believe at present level there will be more buyers than sellers. Prices have declined about Rs. 60/ from the high level and every right thinking man will not run the risk of selling short after such a sharp decline.

The market was steady at 1-30 p.m. with Broach A/M. Rs. 182/ and J/A. Rs. 190/.

Later on there was good demand for Broach J/A. delivery which ruled comparatively better and the premium increased to Rs. 8/8.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points, but it opened steady at unchanged prices but later on prices declined 9 points.

EXTENSIVE SELLING

This news had a very depressing effect on the local market and one operator sold about 20,000 bales in a short time. Prices collapsed and the offerings were taken up by Japanese firms, local mills and commission houses. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 177/8.
Broach J/A. 185/4.
Bengal July 154.

NO COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 4.

To-day no tenders were issued against Broach A/M. contract. So far the total number of tenders is zero.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Osaka April 4.

April	131.00—5.40
July	135.90—4.30
October	13740—4.80

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 4.

	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.				
Rajputana	167	163	159	155
Panjab	165	161	159	153
Oomra No. 3	183	179	175	..
Oomra No. 1	195	191	187	..
Oomra No. 2	188	184	180	..
Broach No. 2	192	189	185	181
Punjab-				
American	204	201	197	193

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 4.

50 Nisho and Co., Dabhoi 209 1/2
C00 Viram Ladha Jambasar 6 on
100 Currimbhai Ujjain 190.
55 Finlay Mill Gadg. 211.
152 Phoenix Mill Broach 194.
100 Karshandas Dabhoi 186 1/4.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 4.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F.G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	160
Wardha-Hinat Fine	191
Nagpur Savner Fine	991
Yeotmal Fine	183
Arvi Fine	183
Ellichpur Fine	183
Amraoti Fine	180
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	181
Mulkapur Fine	177
Khandesh Fine	177
Muthia F.G.	170
Jalna Sailu F.G.	178
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	183
Uujjain Shujaulpur F.G.	180/85
Broach F.G.	193/97
Punjab American F.G.	210
Punjab American mix	185/95

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 4.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 1/32
D D 1/6
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 15th April.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 15 Apl., 15 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 16 May, 15 June.
NEW YORK:
V. C. Rate T T 358
Banks Selling T T 358
Banks Buying T T 351
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 700
Banks Buying D D 725
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 69 1/4
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 120 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 112
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 87
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 115 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154 5/8
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 69 5/8
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.76 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 9/16 4th inst.
Japan/London 1/8 7/8 2nd inst.
London/Paris 95.55 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 26.85 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 19.35 2nd inst.
London/Italy 72.70 2nd inst.
London/Berlin 15.80 2nd inst.
London/Holland 9.30 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Weak. Forward nominal.
Gold £5/8/4 1st inst. £5/8/11 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 17 7/16 1st inst. 17 1/2 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 17 1/2 1st inst. 17 9/16 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 7/8 1st inst. 29 7/8 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 7/32 per cent 1st inst. 2 9/32 per cent. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 7/16 per cent 1st inst. 2 7/16 per cent. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Total for the corresponding period last season 6,69,877

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Barely Steady

BOMBAY, April 4.

The Government securities ring was barely steady with scattered business. The 3 1/2 per cent. Paper opened at Rs. 60.11 and after improving to Rs. 60.12-6, remained stationary with little business. Quotations at the close were as under:—

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 60.12.

4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 91-8.

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs 90.

4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan Rs. 68/10

4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96/12

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 78/8

5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 89/4

5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 97-2.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 90-0.

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs Rs. 100-1.

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) 100-1.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98.7.

6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/9.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103-2.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/8

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78

6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

Aone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Weakness In Cotton Tells

BUYERS HOLDING ALOOF

Bombay, April 4.

The share market opened quiet with prices practically unchanged compared with the last closing level. The weak tone displayed by the raw cotton market had an unfavourable influence and in the absence of any important buying prices ruled quiet on scattered selling by jobbers. Professional operators are holding aloof and investors are keenly watching political situation of America and China. It is feared that the financial situation in the Central Europe has taken an ugly turn and the election result in Germany is expected to have a far-reaching effect on the general economic situation and much talked trade recovery. A feeling of nervousness prevails.

At the opening Bombay Dyeing was quoted at Rs. 670. Fazal Rs. 298/12, Nagpur Rs. 263/2, Kohinoor Rs. 122/8, Pearl Rs. 70/10, New Great Rs. 128/12, Tata Steel Ordinary shares were offered at Rs. 22/6 Bombay Burma Rs. 317/8 and Indian Cement shares changed hands at Rs. 185/-. Andhras were quoted at Rs. 796/4 and Tata Powers at Rs. 450/-.

Prices kept on sagging and after a decline of about Rs. 5 to Rs. 3/12 there was slight recovery on short covering. The market closed weak at 2 p.m. as under:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 4.

Bombay Dyeing 668 71 64 65
Century 203 5 200 201
Colaba 71
Crescent 52
Fazul 297 99 93 95 93
Indore 335 36
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 283 58
New Great 127 28 24
Pearl 170 68 71 68
Simplex 18 20
Swadeshi 198 95
Burma 316 20 15 16
Hydro 118-2
Tram 109-1, 9-6, 9-1
Deff 280
Ord 22-6, 21-14, 22-2
Bundi 14-4, 6
Indian 182, 85 81 83
Katni ord 148
Alcock 108

Bombay, Monday.

MILLS.		
100	Ahm. Advance	287/8
50	Apollo	2-4-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500	Bom. Cotton	58/12
250	Bombay Dyeing	665-10
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	201-1
100	Central India	282-8
100	Central India P.	425-0
100	Colaba	71-4
100	Coorla	115
100	Crescent	52-8
250	Currim	30
250	David	60
250	Dawn	500
200	Ed. Sassoon	25
1	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100	Elphinstone P	20/12
100	Elphinstone	5-0-0
250	Fazulbhoy	293-6
100	Finlay	85-0
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	118-12
1000	Hindustan	1350-0
100	Indore Malwa	336-4
250	Jamshed	4
30	Kastoorchand	7-12
100	Khatau	88
100	Kohinoor	119-7
250	Laxmi	915
100	Madhowji	10
250	Madras United	200
1000	Maneckji Petit	700
100	Meyer Sassoon	15
1000	Morarji	420
50	Mysore	102-8
200	New Great P.	110
200	New Great	124-6
100	New City	63-12
250	Pabani	92-8
250	Pearl	168-2
100	Phoenix	276-4
10	Premier	1/4
100	Shapurji	5
1000	Sholapur	1570
250	Simplex	20-0
100	Swan	20
100	Swadeshi	195-0
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	16
500	Vishnu P.	565
500	Vishnu	1430
1000	Western	722-8
BANKS.		
101-50	Baroda	62
50/25	Central	15-0
£10/5	Eastern	56
500	Imperial	990-0
500-125	Imperial Contr.	239-6
100-50	India	86-0
5	Union	3-3-0
CEMENT.		
10	Bundi	14-6
70	Gwalior	54-0
250	Indian	133-2
100	Katni 1st P.	102
100	Katni 2nd P.	106-8
40	Katni Def.	605-0
100	Katni	143-2
10	Punjab P.	8-12
10	Punjab	7-14
100	Shahabad	200
INSURANCE.		
10	Jupiter P.	7-3
15	Jupiter	7-6
15	New India	17-0
200	Oriental	1600
10	Vulcan	5
ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad	105
1000	Andhra Valley P.	930
1000	Andhra Val.	790-0
50	Bom. Tram P.	64-4
50	Bom. Tram	109-1
100	Tata Hydro P.	101-4
100	Tata Hydro	118-7
1000	Tata Power P.	1087-3
1000	Tata Power	451-4
RAILWAYS.		
10	Bundi	14-8
100	Amritsar Patti	65
100	Central Province	69-4
100	Dho. Barramati	74-8
100	Guzrat	46
100	Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500	Tapti Valley	600-10
MINING.		
10	Central India	0-8-0
10	Shivrajpur	13
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	113-2
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	43-4
30	Tata Steel D.	280-0
75	Tata Steel	22-0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	Alcock	108-12
250	Bom. Steam B.	190
150	Bom. Steam	190
50	Bom. Telephone	51
8s.	Briti. B. Petrol	2-14
125	Bom. Burma Old	316-4
50	Bom. Burma New	115
100	Ind. Bleaching	136-4
15	Scindia	8-4
3½	per cent. Govt. Paper	66-12
5	p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	98-7

NO MATTER WHAT MIGHT BE THE GLOOM OF THE INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK, BUY AMERICAN COTTON

It Is At 6 And Not 16 Cents

The following i sthe extract from Messrs. Langley and Co.'s market report of April 2nd:—

"Cotton during the last fortnight (our report was not issued last week owing to the holidays) has lost 56 points in New York. Statistically the position has not changed. Technically the market is healthier for the removal of much of the long interest which existed a fortnight ago. No startling prescience was necessary to come to the conclusion that American cotton would not permanently sell at under 7 cents. Many people thought of it, and the market was "long". Financial rumblings in Central Europe, the sudden increase in mortality among millionaires, evidence of the political rather than financial mindedness of the American Congress and, possibly, a falling off in the spot demand undermined confidence and long liquidation, accompanied by opportunist short selling, did the rest. If it was reasonable to suppose that cotton would not sell permanently under 7 cents it is even more reasonable to assume that it will not permanently sell under 6 cents. It is, however, very necessary to watch carefully the trend of the world's thought on finance. Cotton cannot appreciate on a sound basis while financial conditions deteriorate, always excepting, of course, the academic appreciation of commodities should there be a total collapse of currencies. Viewing the position broadly American cotton is too cheap. It is around 6 cents, not 16 cents. To buy it now requires a degree of courage, patience and an optimism regarding the financial outlook which cannot be supported by direct evidence, but we would not sell short, no matter what might be the gloom of the international outlook.

In Bombay the Broach contract is quoted Rs. 189 against Rs. 207/ a fortnight ago. Options were declared on the 30th March and as heavy sales on option accounts both inside and outside the market were taken by offices on straddle accounts the open position has been very considerably reduced. For the time being being there is still stale liquidation coming into the market but in near future Broach April/May will be a narrow contract in close proximity to cotton, although tenders during this month are unlikely. The upcountry markets have sufficient cotton on a basis near enough to Broach April/May in Bombay to be a menace to the contract should it continue to maturity on its present parity relative to Americans.

Arrivals during the last fortnight (and two American ships are due to arive next week) were 37,364 bales less than over the same period last year but stocks have increased by 32,047 bales against a reduction last year of 31,085 bales. Aur reiteration of the statement that the accumulation of stocks in his market is inevitable may be monotonous but it is, and will continue to be, borne out by statistics."

BOMBAY PRODUCE

No Export Demand

Bombay, April 4.

The local produce market is dull with no export demand. Present prices are somewhat higher than those ruling in Europe and this disparity is mainly responsible for absence of business. In groundnuts, those parties who issued delivery Orders against April Settlement are re-zuying their own orders, otherwise there is no demand. Rates are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts ready	44	8	0
Linseed	6	3	0
Castorseed	33	11	0
Linseed May	6	2	9
Linseed Sept.	6	8	3
Wheat May	4	4	9
Wheat Sept.	4	7	3

GOLD AND SILVER

Undertone Quiet

BOMBAY, April 4.

The local silver market ruled quiet on selling influenced by weakness of China Exchange. Chaitra delivery opened at Rs. 55 and declined to Rs. 54.12 on Bazar selling. Gold business is restricted. It is reported that 4,000 Silver Bars were tendered against Fagan delivery. Quotations at 5.30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Silver Ready Bar	54	11	0
Chaitra delivery	54	12	0
Bar Gold Ready	27	4	6

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 4.

Receipts into Bombay—

	Since 1st Sep. 2-4-32	This year.
In full-pressed bales		
Khandesh	270	92340
Central India	340	108333
Barsi and Nagar	79	69172
Hyderabad-Gaorani		18899
Berar	332	194194
Central Provinces	86	63678
Total Oomras	1107	546625
Dholera	2943	141204
N.W. Provinces		26247
Rajputana	13	45936
Sind-Punjab	154	130323
Broach	4641	30934
Coompta and Dharwar	265	13516
Westerns-Northerns		14764
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1705
Persian	32	1535
American	371	39101
Egyptian & African	2725	120903
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		236
	12252	1213192

Exports from Bombay—

	1st Sept. to 31st March 2-4-32	This year.
In-full pressed Bales		
Europe	225	95702
Japan and China	850	517999
Coast Ports		26218
Up-country by Rail		116741
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		8119
Total	1073	764779

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4-4 1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —015.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.1 (0.4 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees (3.0 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S S E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its organ about 6100 miles away was recorded by the Selsmoeraphs in the Colaba Observatory at 2 hours 28 minuts this morning (I.S.T.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
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J6

Shaukat Ali Sees Communalism In Picketing

THREATENS TO MOBILISE BLUE BADGE ARMY TO FIGHT CONGRESS

ULTIMATUM TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

BOMBAY, April 4.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Shaukat Ali to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu:—

My dear Sister,—

I am writing to you on a very urgent matter which had pained me a great deal and is worrying me still more as I realise that if things are allowed to drift, matters would take a very serious turn and I am afraid my cause a great deal of trouble in the whole of this country and upset all our plans for future work. I am addressing this to you because I do not know who is the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee or the Dictator or the War Lord.

I have spoken to you personally and I believe several responsible Muslims merchants had come to see you and are expecting a reply from you as to what had been settled by the Congress as regards the boycott of the firm owned by Sirdar Suleman Cassim mitha, a man universally respected in Bombay and who has always promoted peace in this big commercial city.

MUSLIM POSITION.

As you know, we Muslims have not accepted the Congress programme of civil disobedience which had been adopted over our heads and in spite of our overy strong protests. We have differences with its programme of civil disobedience. The Congress can stop or paralyse the trade of those who agree with it and have accepted its programme but it should not interfere with who have not agreed with it, nor those interefere in its affairs.

We Muslims have a distinct programme of our own and we desire to be left alone so that during the next few years we may make up our deficiency. I think this position of ours ought to be properly appreciated and no new thing should be done which may cause a strong opposition and provoke retaliatory measures. If Congress pickets are to be put against Muslim Merchants then I am afraid the feeling is growing among Muslims that they should picket these pickets and adopt similar measures against those who support this high-handedness. If Muslim merchants are to be boycotted because they rightly refuse to accept the mandate of the Congress, Muslims will be obliged to boycott the Hindu merchants in the City of Bombay and also in the rest of India.

PLAIN-SPEAKING.

I know that I will be abused heartily, because, in the cause of peace and prosperity of our country and our people we have got to through your earnest efforts, stand up and speak out in clear and emphatic language. The time has come when plain-speaking must be indulged in so that a very grave catastrophe may be avoided.

I have a soft corner for many of my old comrades in the Congress and you know it. In spite of the vile abuse and wild accusations in the so-called Nationalist Press, I have worked for an honourable understanding between all the communities in India, and have advised my co-workers and our Muslims to keep the door of honourable peace always open. I have appealed to and discussed this matter with Gandhiji and other Congress workers both in India and in England; have met the Congress Working Committee and did my best for a proper settlement without which we cannot go forward one inch.

So far we have failed, but we are still hoping for the best. But if this policy of picketing and boycott against Muslim merchants is started, I am afraid peace would become impossible and this would be the beginning of a much greater strife than we have ever witnessed. I do not want to say any more because I am still hoping that saner counsels and your influence would prevail and we and our Motherland will be spared terrible scenes of fighting and strife, which naturally would result after such a rash and bullying action.

NOT COMMUNAL?

I am told that this boycott is against all those who trade with the British and European firms and that nothing is meant specially against the Muslims. This is not correct because so far this kind of action was not taken by the Congress as they had realised the danger. Owing to the acute tension in communal affairs, we cannot shut our eyes to real facts howsoever cleverly people may clothe their actions.

The real fact is that most people are not inspired by feelings of true nationalism. Communalism clother in various garbs is rampant and the Congress from our point of view is not National, but a wing of the Hindu Mahasabha. It is also said that picketing and boycott had baffled the British Government. If this was true there is more reason for us Muslims to safeguard ourselves and not allow any coercion and intimidation because we refuse to be the camp-followers of the Congress.

We are ready for an honourable understanding and I assure you that an overwhelming number of Muslims would accept an honourable settlement which would guarantee peace to all the different communities, big and small living in this country. I pray to God that this frank appeal of mine for giving freedom to all people to live a life of their own would have a fine respon

Please forward this letter of mine to the responsible quarters.
—A.

Newly Wed "Dictator" Arrested

(From a Correspondent).

BROACH, 3rd April.

The 8th Congress Dictator for Broach District was sentenced to six months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine or 6 weeks in default. He is removed to Sabarmati Jail.

NINTH DICTATOR ARRESTED

The Zamindar of Ankhi, the ninth Dictator for Broach District has been arrested and brought to Jambusar Sub-Jail. He married only about Twenty-days ago.

Two lady workers at Jambusar Taluka were arrested for preaching "no-tax" to the people. This is the first incident when ladies have been arrested in this District.

VOLUNTEER "CHIEF" ARRESTED

Sequel To Picketing Army And Navy Stores

BOMBAY, Monday.

Persons arrested in Bombay City under the Ordinances have been so far tried before a magistrate straightaway, except in cases in which a large mass of evidence had to be gone through. To-day the police made an application for remand to trace the antecedents of the accused in two cases which came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The first case was against a man who was arrested on Saturday on suspicion that he was sending volunteers to the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores for shouting the slogan: "Boycott British Goods".

The police wanted time to institute inquiries in the case and "to trace his antecedents."

The magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody.

A similar application was made in the case of two others who were arrested on Saturday for alleged obstruction of persons from going into the shop. The police wanted to know their antecedents also and hence applied for a remand which was granted.

POLITICAL PRISONERS MUTINY

Lathi Charge Restores Order

PATNA, April 3.

Over two hundred political prisoners in the Phalwari camp jail are reported to have mutinied and stormed the jail gate, assaulted the warders and seriously injured the jail compounder as a protest against the disciplinary action taken by the jail authorities against two political prisoners who were alleged to have abused and insulted the jail authorities for not providing them with special diet.

Police assistance was requisitioned and after a lathi charge, in which seven of the prisoners received slight injuries, the situation was brought under control and order was restored.—A. P.

NURMI DISQUALIFIED

LONDON, April 3.

A meeting of the International Athletic Federation at Berlin has disqualified the famous Finnish runner Nurmi from competing in any of the international contests. he having transgressed the amateur stipulations.—Reuter.

SOLD IT WITH FLOWERS

Bulletin Boy Shadowed And Caught

How the "Congress Bulletins" are widely circulated in the city was described in the court of Mr. J. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Monday when a young Hindu was charged with selling unauthorised newssheets.

It appears that the accused who was arrested near Manibhuvan — Mahatma Gandhi's Bombay residence in Gamdevi—was ssen going from bungalow to bungalow in that locality in the guise of an artificial flower seller but in fact sold copies of the "Congress Bulletin".

A Police Constable, who arrested the accused, said that he was keeping a watch over the accused as the frequent visits of the latter to different bungalows in the locality roused suspicion.

When the accused was arrested a number of copies of the "Congress Bulletins" were found on his persons besides some money, artificial flowers and seven copies of Ramdas Shlokas.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to four monthss rigorous imprisonment.

HARTAL—ON AND OFF

To-day being the third "Gandhi Day" (to celebrate the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi) the Jhaveri Bazar, the Dawa Bazaar, and other markets remained closed in the morning to observe a hartal.

Later in the morning, however, a leaflet was distributed, which intimated that no hartal was to be observed to-day. Accordingly, all the markets re-opened after a short time.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S EDUCATION FUND

Nizam Donates Rs 2. Lakhs

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The report on the Administration of the All-India Women's Education Fund Association for 1932, which was adopted at its general meeting held recently at the Viceroy's House under the presidentship of Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon, shows that the work of the Association has been carried on quietly but steadily, and has been progressing satisfactorily.

Referring to the recommendation of the Special Committee regarding the establishment of a College for Educational Research, Home Science and Training of Teachers which was unanimously adopted at the second annual meeting held in January last year, the report says the question of selection for the posts of Directress and the Organizing Secretary for the College engaged the serious intention of the Governing Body during the year. The two posts were advertised in the principal newspapers in all the provinces, as also in the Education Supplement to the London "Times," and 68 applications were received. A Sub-Committee consisting of Sir Ross Barker and Mr. Syed Raza Ali, of the Public Services Commission, and two members of their Executive Committee was appointed, to consider these applications and to make their recommendations.

ORGANISING SECRETARY.

The Governing Body after considering these recommendations interviewed three of the candidates and appointed Miss Agha, M.A., A.M. (Mich)., LL.B., as their Organizing Secretary, with effect from November 1. She was instructed to tour in different parts of India and to collect the necessary data, as recommended in the Special Committee's report.

The Governing Body unanimously decided that none of the applicants was suitable for the post of Directress, and that further enquiries should be made about the qualifications, etc., of a lady whose name was suggested at the meeting. Miss Agha commenced work from November 1, and has so far toured the United Provinces and the Madras Presidency, and visited various Educational Institutions in those provinces and submitted reports.

FUNDS.

Dealing with funds the report says like all other Associations in India, they are feeling the effects of the general depression, and have not been able to collect substantial amounts towards the Endowment Fund of 13 lakhs and the Building Fund of 9 lakhs that is required. They are, however, most grateful to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad for his magnificent donation of Rs. 2 lakhs and they have every hope that his noble example will be followed by many of his brother Princes as soon as general conditions improve. They are also very grateful to Sir Victor Sassoon for his most generous donation of Rs. 50,000 and to Lady Lambert for collecting donation aggregating to Rs. 42,000 in the United Provinces.

It is hoped that, with the return of normal conditions, every other province in India will contribute generously to the Fund, and make the College a real All-India institution, and thus provide suitable education for their girls with the assistance of properly trained teachers.—an institution raised as it would be by joint and individual efforts, which every other province could claim as its own.

LIFE-FELLOWS.

During the year 30 Life Fellows (donors of Rs. 500 and above) and 117 Life Members (donors of Rs. 100) have been added, while 77 ordinary members have resigned and 120 new members have joined the Association.

As regards location of college building, the report says they had hoped to secure from the Government of India the use of Flagstaff House at Delhi for their college building but it is a matter for regret that, owing to financial stringency, Government had to assign the building to one of their offices. Efforts are being made to secure temporary accommodation for the College to begin work next October.

Concluding the report points out the progress of the movemnt during the year may appear to be slow, but a great deal of solid spade work has so far been done, and there is every hope that under the wise and stimulating guidance of their Honorary President; Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon, their work will be speeded. They have received two anonymous donations from Her Excellency aggregating to Rs. 12,500 for which they are most grateful.—A.P.

SUPPORT FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Nagpur Railway Workers' Resolve

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, April 1.

A mass meeting of the G. I P. Railway workers was held at Ajni on Thursday evening addressed by Messrs. Vaidya, Bhayaji Kulkarni and Pathak of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union. Mr. R. S. Ruiker was re-elected as President of the Nagpur Branch of the Union and resolutions supporting the general Strike on Railways was announced by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and condemning the retrenchment policy of the Railway Board were unanimously passed.

CONTEST FOR MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTSHIP.

The elections of the President and the two Vice-Presidents of the Nagpur Municipality will be held on the 7th instant. Mr. Pradhan, Chairman of the District Council having formed a pact with Mr. Samiullakhan, a Muslim candidate who was at one time a Congressman, a tough fight is expected between Mr. Khan and Mr. Parakh, the present President who is seeking re-election.

Murder And Suicide In Holy Land

JERUSALEM, Apr. 3.

Possibility of revival of Arab Jewish tension on the eve of the Passover season, which has always been an anxious time, is suggested by two ghastly crimes, the victims being a Jew and an Arab. Israel Wolf, a Jewish tourist from Los Angeles, was found dead in an outskirts of the Jewish suburb of Jerusalem on Friday with his throat cut. It is supposed that he had committed suicide. This morning a Moslem taxidriver was found dead with his throat cut still gripping the wheel of his taxi near the same spot. He has been evidently murdered.—Reuter.

Worshippers Knocked Down By Runaway Car

AUCKLAND (Newzealand), Apl. 3

A runaway motor-car driven by a woman caused havoc in the ranks of an open air Salvation Army meeting. The driver in attempting to avoid pedestrians mounted a foot-path, knocking down a number of other pedestrians and finally plunged into a ring of worshippers, killing one man and seriously injuring five, while a score more suffered minor injuries.

Police and fire brigade were summoned to lift the car off the victims.—Reuter.

Saving Eastern Europe From Financial Collapse

DANUBIAN CUSTOMS FEDERATION

Mac-Tardiew Pourparlers Preliminary To Four Powers' Conference

LONDON, April 3.

Conferences that may have momentous consequences in the affairs of Europe and the world opened in London to-day by the arrival of M. Tardieu. Anglo-French conversations will be held at Downing Street to-morrow and a conference of representatives of Britain, France, Germany, and Italy will begin on Wednesday, probably at the foreign Office, to discuss the parlous condition of Central and Eastern Europe, where manufacturers of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia have been crippled by the present state of the markets and Hungary, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania cannot profitably sell their grain, timber and oil.

The imminent risk of the financial collapse of the former Hapsburg countries is emphasised in the report of the League of Nations committee and the statesmen now assembling in London are faced with the complicated problem of reconcilling the varying interests of Germany, Italy, France and Britain and devising something in the nature of a Danubian customs federation.

M. Tardieu's visit is not wholly concerned with the Danubian situation. The British and French Ministers will discuss other matters including reparations.

TREMENDOUS PROBLEMS

MacDonald Appeals For United Effort

All round co-operation and helping Europe are the two main objects of the London conference, stated Mr. MacDonald, interviewed by Reuter at Downing Street, this evening.

Mr. MacDonald added: "The meeting to-morrow will be devoted to a general survey of the European situation, beginning with the Danubian question. Agreements will be made only at the Four-Power Conference starting on Wednesday, which will not ation and which the participants be limited to the Danubian situ- will enter with free hands."

The Premier emphasised the need for the heartiest co-operation of all the European countries in face of tremendous problems, especially economic, afflicting Europe and the world at present.

Suspicions about the Anglo-French meeting were baseless. The British Government were sincerely and disinterestedly working out a policy of co-operation with everybody, aiming at a peace and well-being of Europe. The sole purpose of the promoters of the conference was agreement consistent with the interest and well-being of each nation concerned.

It is officially announced in Rome that Signor Grandi will attend the Four-Power Conference in London.—

TARDIEU'S STATEMENT

Anglo-British Solidarity

After conversing with Mr. MacDonald to 75 minutes at Downing Street, M. Tardieu issued a statement to the press saying that it was a great joy to him to resume collaboration with his eminent friend, Mr. MacDonald. The issues they had to consider constituted European problems. The duty of the Governments was to deal with everyone of them from the viewpoint of solidarity.

Britain and France were bound not only by a precious friendship but by a commoh responsibility, moral as well as political, arising out of a means at their disposal and art of identical aspirations for an era of peace and fairplay to work. This was the spirit in which their meeting was decided upon. He was sure that it would also be the spirit of the Four-Power Conference on Wednesday.

Britain and France having in view the same object, namely ensuring normal conditions of life for all nations, they were bound to bring to a successful conclusion what was in their mind. Both had in the past accomplished more difficult tasks.

M. Tardieu is leaving for Paris on the evening of April 4 and M. Flandin will replace him.—Reuter.

IN THE GRIP OF MONSTER

Five Year Old Boy's Fight For Life

NICE, April 3.

A desperate struggle to save a 5-year-old boy from the death-grip of a giant octopus was witnessed by hundreds of holiday-makers at Lavandou, a popular seaside resort near Toulon.

The monster, the largest seen in the coast for many years, was caught by local fishermen and it is being exhibited in a tank, which is surrounded by a large crowd.

The boy put his hand into the water and the octopus seized it and started to drag him under water. Women shrieked and the child's mother fainted. Fishermen struggled desperately to make the monster loose its hold. finally a young fisherman managed to sever its tentacles with a knife.

The boy was not harmed, but he is senseless owing to fright.—Reuter.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT

A Nomination From Surat

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 3.

At the request of the Collector of Surat, a meeting of the Parsi Anjuman of the City and District was convened, to-day, by Meherban Sardar Davar Tehmuras Kavasji Modi, head of the Parsi Community, at the Naginchand Institute, to recommend a fit person for nomination as delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court, in place of Mr. Eruchshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan (deceased).

Sardar Davar Modi presided. Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Dotiwalla was unanimously nominated on the motion of Mr. Kavasji Barjorji Vakil, Presidency Parsi Punchayet Board, seconded by Jamshedji Manekji Antia (Vakil), and his name was requested to be forwarded to the Collector for confirmation and approval.

A resolution of condolence for the death of Mr. Eruchshah Taleyarkhan was also passed and the President authorised to send a copy of it to the widow.

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